PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
CONCENTRATED
Milk

No. 53,924.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of sailing. Saturday, 3 P.M. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Oct. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 27th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 3rd Nov. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 10th " | MARMORA | 10509 | | |
| 17th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 24th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 1st Decr. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 8th " | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 15th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 22nd " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 29th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 1907. | | | | |
| 5th Jan. | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 12th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 19th " | OCEANIA | 7858 | | |
| 26th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 2nd Feb. | OCEANA | 6610 | | |
| 9th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 16th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 23rd " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 2nd Mar. | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 9th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 16th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 23rd " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 30th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 6th Apr. | * MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 13th " | CHINA | 7912 | | |
| 20th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 27th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 4th May | ORIENTAL | 5284 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 11th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 18th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 25th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipmay to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
*Acting Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *4th October, 1906.*

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

### GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 5,916 | Boyer | 1st Nov. 1906. |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Combe | 29th Nov. " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guionnet | 27th Dec. " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Rebufat | 24th Jan. 1907. |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 21st Feb. " |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 21st Mar. " |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Combe | 18th Apr. " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guionnet | 16th May " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fare

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE dela CIOTAT | 6,378 | Rebufat | 16th Nov. 1906. |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 8th Dec. " |

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
*Agent.*
*Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO | 4,380 | O. Campa | 13th Nov. 1906 |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,380 | M. Saporiti | 15th Dec. " |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available two years | " 900 | " 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 813; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | G. Dodero | 17th Oct. 1906. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belotto | 17th Nov. " |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | G. Dodero | 17th Dec. " |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
*Agent.*
No. 50. HORNBY ROAD.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Telegraphic Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse."
**WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,**
*Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.*
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
*For Textile, Flour & other Mills*
*Contractors to H.M. War Department.*

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route.—Via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAMA | 2,170 | Mon. 22nd Oct. | 11 a.m. | P. D. & C. |
| DUMRA | 1,700 | Thur. 18th " | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LHASA | 2,170 | Frid. 19th Oct. | 7 a.m. | (direct). |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,389 tons, on or about 26th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

| Steamers | Tons. | Sailing | Ports of call |
|---|---|---|---|
| PUTIALA | 3000 | 24th Oct. | Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar. |
| NERBUDDA | 3000 | 5th Nov. | Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu. |
| NUDDEA | 3000 | 19th Dec. | Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar. |

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
*Agents*, BOMBAY.
16*th October*, 1906.

### KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Nov. 1906. |
| IMPERATOR | P. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Dec. " |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Jan. 1907. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 800. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150 |

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| † SILESIA | Ldr Stabile | 5158 | 5th Nov. 1906. |
| † PERSIA | P. Cragletto | 5894 | 9th Dec. " |
| *† TRIESTE | D. Mistrorigo | 5 95 | 25th Dec. " |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *viâ* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons | To sail or on about |
|---|---|---|---|
| FRAZ FERDINAND, C. | Matcovich | 6,046 | 26th Oct. 1906. |

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type | Rs. 600 | Rs. 400 |
| By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix | Rs. 550 | Rs. 350 |

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S. S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

| | Saloon Fare. |
|---|---|
| By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 |

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | 1st February. |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | 16th " |
| KOERBER | 5301 | 1st March. |
| IMPERATRIX | 4213 | 16th " |
| AFRICA | 4896 | 1st April. |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | 16th " |
| KOERBER | 5301 | 1st May. |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | 16th " |
| AFRICA | 4896 | 1st June. |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|
| ○+ F. FERDINAND | 6044 | 24th January. |
| ○+ CHINA | 5999 | Early March. |
| ○+ AUSTRIA | 7388 | Early April. |
| ○+ A STEAMER | | Early May. |

○ Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
*Agent General.*
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

***Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.***
***The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.***
4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

## SHIPPING.

OCTOBER 5TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

### ELLERMAN LINES

OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*viâ* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL to LONDON (*viâ* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

| From Bombay to | A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. | | B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. | | 2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single. | Return. | Single. | Return. | Single. | Return. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Suez | 400 | 640 | 220 | 480 | 300 | 450 |
| Port Said | 425 | 680 | 340 | 510 | 320 | 480 |
| Marseilles or Genoa | 525 | 850 | 450 | 770 | 390 | 590 |
| Liverpool | 550 | 900 | 475 | 720 | 420 | 640 |
| London *viâ* Marseilles (overland.) | 500 | †750 | 525 | *770 | 450 | *675 |
| Karachi | 40 | .. | 40 | ... | 40 | .. |

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

| Class. | Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing from Liverpool. | Due at Port Said about. | Due Bombay about. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | Crosby Hall | 4,089 | Sept. 22 | Oct. 7 | Oct. 22 | Nov. 10 |
| A | City of Vienna | 4,672 | " 27 | " 11 | " 24 | Oct. 30 |
| A | Trafford Hall | 5,800 | Oct. 8 | " 20 | Nov. 1 | Nov. 6 |
| A | City of Bombay | 4,849 | " 17 | " 29 | " 11 | " 16 |
| B | Aston Hall | 3,880 | " 29 | Nov. 8 | " 21 | Dec. 10 |
| A | City of York | 7,003 | Nov. 1 | " 13 | " 25 | " 27 |
| B | Merton Hall | 4,331 | " 6 | " 19 | Dec. 1 | Dec. 7 |
| A | City of Karachi | 5,000 | " 21 | Dec. 4 | " 16 | " 25 |
| B | City of Agra | 4,320 | " 27 | " 12 | " 25 | " 27 |
| | | | | | 1907. | 1907. |
| B | Prome | 3,426 | Dec. 5 | " 22 | Jan. 8 | Jan. 29 |

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

### XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA & ENGLAND.

Parcels and Packages for the Military can be sent Home, delivered FREE at address by
"SOLDIERS' EXPRESS"
at very low rates. Shipments leave Bombay for XMAS, Nov. 10th, 17th, 24th and NEW YEAR, Dec. 1st, 8th and 15th. Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Full particulars, forms, etc., from

**COUTTS & CO.,**
Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY & KARACHI.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Cawnpore. | Tuticorin. |
| Lahore. | Bombay. | Colombo. | Zanzibar. |
| Amritsar | Madras. | Mandalay. | Mombassa. |
| Kurrachee. | Rangoon. | Newera Elya. | Nairobi. |
| Steamer Point. | Aden. | Kandy. | Chittagong |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital paid up | Gold $3,250,000·00 |
| Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits | Gold $3,393,686·99 |

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Manila. | Singapore. |
| Calcutta. | City of Mexico. | San Francisco. |
| HongKong. | Shangai | Washington, D.C |
| Kobe. | Yokohama. | Canton. |
| Cebu. | Penang. | Monterey. |
| | Panama. | |

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £ 1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £ 135,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY, *Manager.*


# GIGANTIC SALE.

**ENORMOUS BONA-FIDE REDUCTION.**

MADAME STANLEY begs to callyour special attention to their stock of
SILK BLOUSES,
SILK UNDERSKIRTS,
EVENING DRESSES,
PARIS-MADE CHILDREN'S FROCKS,
LACES, HATS, &c.,
all of which are being sold off at a
GREAT SACRIFICE
to make room for New Stock for the Coming Season.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME.
DON'T MISS IT.

**J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,**
MDME. STANLEY'S SALON
HORNBY ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

# MONGINI BROTHERS,

**CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.**

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.
COLD PUDDINGS, ICES.
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

THE
# INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5

# TO PRODUCE HIGH CLASS AERATED WATERS

*Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by*

**W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.,**
ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON.
*"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."*

W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Water Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to Mess Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.
W. J. BUSH & Co.'s manufactures are sold by all the best merchants throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

*PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.*

Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

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## STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 1/32d. to 1s. 4 25/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

PRICE:—RS. 2.

THE
# JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
# MARCKS & CO, LIMITED
**BOMBAY AND POONA.**

| | |
|---|---|
| JEWELLERY . . | Up-To-Date. |
| WATCHES . . . . | Up-To-Date. |
| CLOCKS . . . . . | Up-To-Date. |
| SILVER-PLATE . . | Up-To-Date. |
| ELECTRO PLATE . | Up-To-Date. |

Write for our New Catalogue of
SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
and Specialities.
ARTISTIC AND DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

**MARCKS & CO., LTD.**
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
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# PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
THE NOTED HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR
**WINES, SPIRITS, AND STORES**
PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.
QUALITY OF GOODS UNEQUALLED.
Mofussil Residents will do well to send for Catalogue and compare Prices before sending to Bazaars
EVERYTHING SENT OUT GUARANTEED.
The Company buys direct from Manufacturers and are thereby able to give Special terms to
REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, AND LARGE BUYERS.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BOMBAY. { **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS. } POONA.


## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £975,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow. |
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Saigon. |
| Karachi. | Kwala Lumpor. | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Tientsin. |
| Madras. | Batavia. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon. | Soerabaya. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo. | Manilla. | Kobe. |
| Penang. | Cebu (Philippines). | New York. |
| Thaiping (Perak). | Hongkong. | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

### COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000. (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
*Manager*

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen | 24,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | " | 21,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | " | 10,700,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND | " | 1,000,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FUND | " | 2,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London. | Shanghai. | Tsiling. | KOBE. |
| Lioyang | Hankow. | Newchang. | Osaka. |
| Lyons. | Hongkong. | Port Arthur. | Tokyo. |
| New York. | Tientsin. | Mukden. | Nagasaki. |
| San Francisco | Peking. | Tairen. | Bombay. |
| Honolulu | Antung. | Chefoo. | |

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL (Paid up) | Rs. 15,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) | Rs. 20,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
*Agent*
*Elphinstone Circle*, BOMBAY.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ | 102,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqrs. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

COMING! COMING!!

NEW DRAMATIC & COMEDY CO.

FOR SEVEN NIGHTS ONLY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

SATURDAY 20TH OCTOBER.

"SIGN OF THE CROSS."

CHEAP PASSAGES to EUROPE available per S. S. "UMHLALI" SAILING about the 17th November, 1906. This Ship carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has Electric Lights and Refrigerator. Apply to

R. A. WILLIS,
*Agent for Owners.*
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Prince's Dock at 11-30 A.M. on SATURDAY the 20th Instant of UNCLAIMED GOODS consisting of about 300 casks of cement, some cases of Emery paper and 3 bales of paper damaged by water.

Cash payments will be required and the goods must be removed within 3 days of the sale.

On TUESDAY the 23rd Instant, an AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House at 11-30 A.M. of UNCLAIMED GOODS, consisting of cases of Peruna, Edward Saarback & Coy's Hockscheimer and Rudesheimer, medicinal preparations, paste boards, force, tinned provisions, mineral waters, assorted dyes, samples of wines, Brandy, Whisky & Geneva, loose stearine candles, assorted tumblers, one box containing 61 plates stereostype, one case of 3,000 books of silver foil, three cases of A. B. Flaming & Coy's Printing Inks, 3 cases of perfumery, a case of Colman's starch, 20 cases of Bar soap, Window glass, 100 bags of Epsom Salt, Sugar, Oorced, Rice, Chunam Powder, Bundles rattans, Buckets, Coir yarn, Hoop, bar & angle Iron, 3 bales of old newspapers, casks of cement, empty casks, Deck chairs, old dead-stock and various other articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within one week from the date of the sale failing which, the deposit will be forfeited.

P. R. CADELL,
*Collector of Customs, Bombay.*
BOMBAY CUSTOMS HOUSE.
15th OCTOBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the "HISTORIES of RAILWAY PROJECTS, including TRAMWAYS, corrected up to 30th June, 1906", are available FOR SALE with the SUPERINTENDENT, Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

PRICE—Rs. 2 per Copy.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

# T. C. NAPLES

BEGS to call attention to his newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, HACKS, CHARGERS, RACE HORSES, etc., and Native Cavalry REMOUNTS.

T. C. NAPLES,
Care of SCOTT & CO.,
GOWALIA TANK ROAD, GIRGAUM,
AND
Bombay Stable Co.,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

NOTICE.

This Advertisement is in supersession of that part of the advertisements which appeared in the issues of this Paper, on 18th to 25th July, which refers to 5,80,000 Sleepers.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 5,80,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, delivery to begin by 1st April 1907, and to be completed by 31st December, 1907.

The Sleepers should be nine (9) feet six (6) inches long, ten (10) inches wide and five (5) inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of Timber :—

INDIAN.—Sal, deodar or Burmese Pingado.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Hill grown Jarrah.
NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mixed Hardwoods.
QUEENSLAND.—Mixed Hardwoods.
TASMANIAN.—Mixed Hardwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each class of Timber when more than one class is offered ; and to quote rates for each class as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be for the whole or for any portion of the contract.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification s.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery c. i. f. ex: ships' slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railway before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery ex: ships' slings at Karachi.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and price quoted should include delivery into trucks at that Station after having been passed by an Engineer Officer on the N. W. Railway.

Tender should be return duly filled in to the Secretary, Railway Board, superscribed "Tender for sleepers required by the N. W. Railway" at Calcutta by MONDAY, 3rd December 1906, on which date these will be opened at 12 noon.

Forms of Tenders and specifications can be had from the Chief Store-keeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 100 which will be treated as earnest money and returned to tenderers after the award of contracts.

The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. R. J.,
FERRE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

## FOR SALE.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!!

MR. R. J. HUNTER, the oldest Horse Importer in the trade (extending over 40 years' experience) would like to bring to the notice of the public generally that he has on view at the BOMBAY STABLE Co., an excellent batch of horses comprising made pairs, single-harness horses, hacks, etc., and also eleven Polo Ponies, thoroughly broken, with I. P. A. certificates.

Fresh Consignment EXPECTED DECEMBER.

R. J. HUNTER,
BOMBAY STABLE CO.,
BYCULLA.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription, Rs. 6 including Postage.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LD.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, ETC.,
BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS :—"BOOKNOTES, BOMBAY"

POPULAR HANDBOOKS
ON
Science, Art, History, &c.

NEWNES' LIBRARY OF USEFUL STORIES.

A Series of Popular Manuals on Scientific Subjects written by Specialists, and profusely Illustrated, Size 6in. by 4in., Cloth, 12 as each.

The Stars.
The Plants.
The Earth in Past Ages.
The Solar System.
A Piece of Coal.
Electricity.
Extinct Civilisations of the East.
The Chemical Elements.
The Weather.
Germ Life : Bacteria.
The Potter.
The British Coinage.
Life in the Seas.
Photography.
Religions.
The Cotton Plant.
Geographical Discovery.
Eclipses.
Ice in the Present and Past.
The Wanderings of Atoms.
Life's Mechanism.
The Alphabet.
Bird Life.
Thought and Feeling.
Art in the British Isles.
Wild Flowers.
Books.
King Alfred.
Fish Life.
Architecture.
Euclid.
Music.
Animal Life.
Lost England.
The Empire.
Alchemy.
The Army.
Rapid Transit.
The Atlantic Cable.
Extinct Civilisations of the West.
Alpine Climbing.
A Grain of Wheat.
Wireless Telegraphy.
British Trade and Industry.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA, 1906.

LADIES SECTION.

HANDIWORK by LADIES of all Sections Resident in India will be ADMITTED FREE of CHARGE in this Section. Apply to the SECRETARY EXHIBITION, 62, Bhowbazar Street,

MRS. C. G. H. ALLEN,
MRS. P. N. BOSE.
*Honorary Secretaries, Ladies Section.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

IN JANUARY 1907, the SENATE will proceed to APPOINT a WHOLE-TIME OFFICER as REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY, on a salary of Rs. 900 per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,000 in five years by four annual increments of Rs. 50. Applications for the post must reach the Undersigned on or before the 17th December, 1904. Candidates are required to send printed copies of their testimonials. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

The Registrar will be appointed in the first instance for five years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. He must be a graduate of position with experience of University affairs. He may be a member of the Senate, but not of the Syndicate.

The duties of the Registrar will be as follows :—

(a) To be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal and such other property of the University as the Syndicate will commit to his charge.
(b) To act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Board of Accounts, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, the Syndicate, or any of the Boards, and to keep Minutes thereof.
(c) To conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate, and the Senate.
(d) To issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Board of Accounts, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, the Syndicate, or any of the Boards.
(e) To perform such other work as may be, from time to time, prescribed by the Syndicate, and generally to render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in the performance of his official duties.

It is competent to the Syndicate to grant to the Registrar, on full pay, leave of absence for one month in a year, or for an accumulated period not exceeding four months in five years. It is also competent to the Syndicate to grant him, on half pay, leave of absence which may be added to the period of leave on full pay for a period not exceeding eight months in five years.

It is competent to the Syndicate to grant to the Registrar a gratuity or pension regulated as follows :—

(a) After a service of less than ten years, a gratuity not exceeding one month's salary for each completed year of service.
(b) After a service of not less than ten years up to 25 years, a pension not exceeding one-sixtieth of the average salary (i. e., the average calculated upon the last three years of service) multiplied by the number of years of completed service.
(c) The pension will, however, in no case, exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum.

In case of misconduct or neglect of duty, the Registrar shall be liable to suspension by the Syndicate and to dismissal by the Senate on the report of the Syndicate.

The selected candidate will be required to join his post by the middle of February 1907. He will continue to hold office not later than the 31st of March, 1907.

C. LITTLE,
*Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 7th September, 1906.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

IN JANUARY 1907, the SENATE will proceed to APPOINT a SALARIED INSPECTOR for the purpose of inspecting Colleges affiliated to this University. Applications for the post are hereby invited, and they must reach the Undersigned on or before the 17th December, 1906. Candidates are required to send printed copies of their testimonials. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification. The appointment will be made by the Senate subject to the approval of Government.

The Inspector of Colleges will be appointed in the first instance for five years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. He must be a person of high academic standing and one possessing some experience of Indian Colleges. He will be a whole-time officer of the University, and his salary will be Rs. 800 per mensem rising to Rs. 1,000 in five years by four annual increments of Rs. 50. He may be a Fellow of the University, but must not be a Member of the Syndicate.

The duties of the Inspector of Colleges will be—

(a) to report on Colleges applying for affiliation,
(b) to inspect affiliated Colleges, and
(c) to inspect such Schools as may, from time to time, be indicated by the Syndicate.

It is competent to the Syndicate to grant to the Inspector of Colleges, on full pay, leave of absence for one month in a year, or for an accumulated period not exceeding four months in five years. It is also competent to the Syndicate to grant him, on half pay, leave of absence which may be added to the period of leave on full pay for a period not exceeding eight months in five years.

The Inspector of Colleges may, with the permission of the Syndicate, avail himself of the College vacations.

The Syndicate may grant to the Inspector of Colleges a gratuity or pension regulated as follows :—

(a) After a service of less than ten years, a gratuity not exceeding one month's salary for each completed year of service.
(b) After a service of not less than ten years, up to 25 years, a pension not exceeding one-sixtieth of the average salary (i.e., the average calculated upon the last three years of service) multiplied by the number of years of completed service.
(c) The pension will, however, in no case, exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum.

In case of misconduct or neglect of duty, the Inspector of Colleges will be liable to suspension by the Syndicate and to dismissal by the Senate on the report of the Syndicate.

The select candidate will be required to join his appointment by the middle of February 1907. He will continue to hold office not later than the Annual Meeting of the Senate in January 1907.

C. LITTLE,
*Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE,
THE 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co, Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATES and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURES, Town Hall, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) Rs. 2, Rs. 1, Annas 8 (Reserved) and Annas 4, 2, (Unreserved), for each Lecture. Tickets : Theosophical Society 21, Hornby Road.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Columbia Gramaphone with records, Harrison Knitting machine, Child's Perambulator, and Cradle.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Merchant Bld, Byculla, Bombay.

TO BE LET, SHOP.—A well lighted, airy and commodious—in Hornby Road, opposite the J. N. Petit Institute. Apply to No. 993 O. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET At Mahableshwar a nicely FURNISHED BANGALOW, "VALLEY VIEW," for the cold season. Apply D. SOUZA, House Agent, Mahableshwar.

AGENTS WANTED, well introduced in the Building and Decorating Trades TO SELL Fibrous Plaster Ceiling and Wall Decorations (Dry Stucco) Manufactured by New Process. Every facility extended to suitable men. Apply giving full particulars to Z. O. 516, care of HAASENSTEIN and VOGLER, A. G. HAMBURG, GERMANY.

WANTED a GRADUATE, having perfect knowledge of ACCOUNTANCY, as SECRETARY. Apply stating terms and qualifications to the BOMBAY CLOTH MARKET Company Limited.

PRESS.—DISTRIBUTORS WANTED. Apply to the FOREMAN, "The Bombay Gazette" Press.

PICTURE POST CARDS IN PHOTO TRI-COLOUR of Native Indian Characters and Types, BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Esaf Buildings, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA IS UNNECESSARY.—Use LIQUOZONE to prevent CHOLERA by purifying your drinking water. Use it to cure Cholera if you have it.

IN HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists, NANABHAI MAILADEY and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commission Stables, 191, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed Lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

"ARABIAN NIGHTS." The Library Edition of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments" in Twelve Volumes. The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night Translated from the Arabic by Captain Sir R. F. Burton, K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S. &c., &c. Reprinted from the original Edition and Edited by LEONARD C. SMITHERS, and Illustrated by a Series of Seventy Original Illustrations reproduced from the Original Pictures in Oils specially painted by Albert Letchford. In first-rate condition, no reasonable offer will be refused. A pply to No. 892 O., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

CONTINENTAL and ENGLISH Finest Art Gold, Gem, Jewellery, such as Brooches, Charms, Necklets, Pendants, Rings Scraf Pins, Safety Pins, Muff Chains, Fob Chains, Curb Bracelets, Perpetual Calendars, Lockets, Studs and Links, Hall-marked Silver Jewellery and Silver Mounted Goods. DUBASH and Co., 80, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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AS the approaching DEVALEE ushers in the commercial NEW YEAR of the people of India, we take this opportunity to convey our heartfelt thanks to our numerous constitutents all over India and Burma for their kind support and patronage—a continuance of which we trust always to merit.

It is impossible to thank all our customers individually. We desire, however, specially to thank the Chiefs of Native States and their officers, the heads and officials of the various Government Departments, the Indian Railways, the various commercial firms and public bodies, Municipalities, Trusts, Clubs, &c., both within and beyond the Bombay Presidency.

It may not be amiss to mention here that ours is one of the oldest firms in India, it being of over thirty years standing, and enjoys the unique reputation of being the largest and at the same time the cheapest house for all kinds of

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We hope to be excused for drawing the attention of the public to the fact that, seeing our success, many smaller concerns have sprung up in Bombay, which try to attract the public by high sounding names and glowing descriptions. With a view to secure a footing and to obtain orders, lower rates are quoted, which of course necessarily imply correspondingly inferior goods and endless delays which are inevitable when a business is being conducted only on a small scale. Fortunately, this fact is very well known to the Bombay public, but the people in the Mofussil are generally not aware of it and, therefore, we would beg that whenever they have occasion to order goods, they will first obtain our rates and samples. We would also earnestly request them to order their clerks and assistants *never* to buy any Stationery, Office Requisites, &c., without first ascertaining our rates. Though most of the smaller concerns have as a rule a very shortlived existence and come to grief, they leave, however, this result that their instances tend to create a general prejudice even against firms of such long standing and undoubted reputation as ours. We, therefore, feel constrained both in the interests of our constituents and ourselves to make mention of it here.

All communications should be clearly addressed to HUSSONALLY ABDOOLALLY, Proprietor of *THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART.* This will save many a disappointment, also time and money.

We reiterate our cordial thanks for the esteemed patronage of our constituents and tender to them our best wishes for the New Year.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
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AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Landed Property at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant., at 4-30 p.m., S.T. by order of the mortgagees, the executors of the will of the late Devchand Lalbhai and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Tricumdas Thakoredas, Mulchand Thakoredas and Balkison Thakoredas, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 17th day of November, 1900, the following valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling house erected and standing thereon, situate on the west side of Nagdevi Street, in the Registration District of Bombay, without the Fort, and within the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 175·66 square yards, or be the same little more or less and bounded on the east by the said Nagdevi Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Runchord Bhugwan Dobi and on the south by the property of Govind Babuji, which said premises were formerly assessed under No. 8 and now under Ward No. 259 and Street No. 256 and 262 and the same formerly were and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may he made to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetji and Hiralal, the solicitors for the mortgages at their Office, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 17th OCTOBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Carnegy Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood made to order household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best plateslware by Read and Barton oval dining table, arms and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, drawingroom, new design cabinets, glass door almyrahs, one handsome sweet-toned semi-grand piano by Kaps, glass door book cases, revolving top office table, marble top dressing and washhand tables, one iron fire proof English safe with stand, newly design single and double wooden bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, copper utensils, baba garry and tricycle, a collection of choice and rareplants in tubs and pots, etc. etc., the property of Lt. L. S. Fenton.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.,

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 grey crab, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY 17th OCTOBER, 1906.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer England, 2,471 tons, Captain W Curtis, sailed yesterday for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Monsoori, 1,735 tons, Captain J Hannah sailed yesterday for Jeddah with 826 pilgrims.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuttra, 2,985 tons, Captain J O'Sullivan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain H J Cribbin, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE steamer Djibouti, 2,797 tons, Captain E Bourepanse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 4th October, with a cargo of Sugar and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goolpara, 1,358 tons, Captain W C Moonson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 25 horses, 83 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Dr Bryer, Mr Keitel, Rao Bahadoor V M Sowarth, 3 Makarani ladies and 1 child Mr Lekraj and friend, Mr R Pethabhai, and a member of deck.

### ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Djibouti s..... | Bourepanse ... | Mauritius Oct 4 |
| | Goolpara s ..... | Moonsoon .... | Bussch Oct 3 |

### DEPARTURE.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Malta s..... | Peters..... | Shanghai |
| | England s..... | Curtis..... | Baltimore |
| | Matra s ..... | O'Sullivan ... | Colombo &c |
| | Monsoori s ..... | Hannah ..... | Jeddah &c |

The steamer Nizam, Captain Crebbin, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Persia for London.
" Goolpara for Persian Gulf.
" Lismiore for Calcutta &c.
" Zirca for Calcutta &c.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Hawilla passed Suez, homeward-bound on the 15th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 15th instant.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In Stream.

Dongola .....Capt Dowell R N R.....Transport

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lawrence .....Comdr Bowden .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone .....Comdr Vines .....R I Marine
17 new Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—OCT. 16.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sadr..... | 2785 Booth ..... | E Latham & Co |
| Chelmsford..... | 2617 Young ..... | W & A G & Co |
| Chowringhee..... | 2336 Davis ..... | A Yule & Co |
| D&M Chapra..... | 304 Inglis ..... | M M & Co |
| Djibouti..... | 2797 Bourepanse ..... | 3-10 M M & Co |
| Dwarka ..... | 750 Stanley ..... | M M & Co |
| Dupleix..... | 765 Moxon ..... | M M & Co |
| Electra ..... | 611 Sparks ..... | Cable steamer |
| Glendun..... | 2129 Taylor ..... | K Nixon & Co |
| Goolpara ..... | 1358 Moonson ..... | M M & Co |
| Hilda ..... | 719 Salvesen ..... | F F ampbell & Co |
| Inverness ..... | 2401 Clarkson ..... | Cary Bros & Co |
| Landsara ..... | 2166 Willsher..... | Repairing...M M & Co |
| Mahura ..... | 1273 Sewell ..... | M M & Co |
| Nadori ..... | 1169 Gray ..... | B & P S N Co |
| Okara ..... | 2438 Bowman..... | M M & Co |
| Putiala ..... | 1469 MacLean ..... | M M & Co |
| Persia ..... | 4120 Hampton ..... | P & O Co |
| Queda ..... | 1944 Coope..... | M M & Co |
| Randee Renuln..... | 1329 Carter ..... | Shah S N Co |
| Shahjehan..... | 2566 Davison ..... | Shahh S N Co |
| Somali ..... | 1622 Birch ..... | A Strandes |
| Sirsa ..... | 1675 Holt..... | M M & Co |
| Wildenfels..... | 3559 Reising ..... | Glade & Co |
| Zillah ..... | 2412 Peart ..... | W & A G & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shad. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Dat. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Malta ..... | 3899 | Peters..... | China..... | 16-10 | P & O Co |
| B | Clan Macnab ..... | 2952 | Goodwur... | Chi'gong.. | 12-10 | F Muir & Co |
| C | & R Monsoori..... | 1735 | Hannah... | R S Ports... | 16-10 | B & P S N Co |
| G | Hosseinee ..... | 903 | Barron ..... | ..... | 16-10 | B & P S N Co |
| H | Akbar..... | 1440 | Baldwin ..... | ..... | 18-10 | H C Joosub |
| K | Tokio ..... | 2481 | Taru ..... | Hull..... | 20-10 | F Muir & Co |
| M | Shahjehan ..... | 2547 | Evans. | R S Ports... | 18-10 | A D'Silva & Son |
| N | England ..... | 2871 | Curtis.... | Baltimore... | 16-10 | R A Willis |
| O | Abmadi..... | 1640 | T Hughes ..... | ..... | | B & P S N Co |
| Q | Afghan ..... | 1349 | Lloyd ..... | ..... | 17-10 | H C Joosub |

H W P D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Babadiri ..... | 829 | Fakeer..... | | B S Co |
| Puri..... | 643 | Ahmed ..... | | B S Co |
| Ponani ..... | 552 | Mhd..... | B'negar .... | 6-10 B S N Co |

M D D

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rahmani ..... | 1873 | Storey.... | R S ports.....B & P S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Counsellor..... | 3127 | Cowing.....Dunkirk ...16-10 K N & Co |
| 2 | Olympia..... | 3269 | Osborne...Liverpool....23-10 W & A G & Co |
| 4 | Ischia ..... | 2784 | Dodero ....China..... | 30-10 F Crocco |
| 5 | Nidderdale ..... | 2731 | Alexander...Antwerp.... | 29-10 J M Clutesh |
| 3 | Gloaming ..... | 2346 | Learmouth ..Kobe..... | 17-10 T M & Co |
| 6 | Langdale ..... | 2515 | Grey.....Hong..... | 20-10 K Nixon & Co |
| 9 | Devanha ..... | 4785 | Hide..... | Shanghai..... | 30-10 P & O Co |
| 10 | 11 City of Edinburgh ... | 6056 | Whisk .... | Kobe..... | 18-10 K N & Co |
| 12 | Scharnfels ..... | 3508 | Bathmann.. | Kobe..... | 27-10 Glade & Co |

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 17.

250—Detail of Parades:—
To-day Wednesday the 17th instant—The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect the Cadets on their own School parade grounds at the following hours:—"K" Company to parade with "I" Company:—
"I" Coy—7 15 a.m., "M" Coy—7-45 a.m., "H" Coy—8-30 a.m., and "L" Coy—9 a.m.
To-day Wednesday the 17th instant—The Adult Companies of the Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz at 3-30 p.m. for inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers.
Dress—Drill Order.
Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 2-30 p.m. Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grand Road, Mahaluxmi, and Dadur Stations.
Members travelling from Stations on the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.
251—Issue of Arms—Any member of the Corps who has not yet drawn his Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so as early as possible. Issues will be made between 7 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. daily, except on Sundays.
252—Transfers—The following transfers are made with effect from this date.
No. 2964 Sergt. E. S. Lynn from "C" to "D" Coy.—No. 5492 Cadet E. Ezekiel from "I" to "F" Coy.
253—Extract from Brigade Orders dated 16th October 1906 is published for information.
No. 1396—Volunteers—Drill Instructors—No. 7131 Lce Corpl. L. Bibby, No. 4693 Lce Corpl. W. Sandilands, No. 7041 Lce Corpl. J. Brown, No. 6002 Lce Corpl. C. Carlton, No. 7165 Lce Corpl. T. Lockhart, and No. 6776 Lce Corpl. C Wilkinson, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, are appointed Drill Instructors to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles from the 1st October 1906.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 17.

Parades for the week ending 20th October.

42 REHEARSAL—WEDNESDAY.

There will be a Rehearsal of the Inspector General of Volunteers Inspection at Middle Ground Fort to-day the 17th instant parade at the Apollo Bunder at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.

43 INSPECTION THURSDAY.

The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect Nos 1 and 2 Companies on the 6" Mk VII Gun at 1" Aiming Rifle Practice and the E. E. Co. at Middle Ground Fort on Thursday the 18th instant at 3-30 a.m.
Parade at the Apollo Bunder at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Khaki uniform helmets, soft white shirt, and blue puttie round the waist.

46 NOTIFICATION.

The attention of all members is particularly drawn to Corps Rules No 12 and to extract from minutes of a Regimental Committee Meeting held on the 18th July last, copies of the above are being sent to all members and it is notified for information that Rule 12 will in future be strictly enforced.

47 PROMOTION.

The following promotions have been ordered in No. 1 Co.—Gr. F. C. Spencer to be Bombardier, Gr. F. W. Venn to be Bombardier.

48 DRILL.

The R. E. Co. will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 19th instant, at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground to man Defence Lights.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

LEMARCHANT—October 8, at Murree, the beloved wife of Colonel B. Ft. J. LeMarchant, Royal Munster Fusiliers.
WRIGHT—October 8, at Peshawar, Gladys, the only daughter of Sub-Conductor and Mrs. Wright, Supply and Transport Corps.

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# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m.; Sun sets, 5h. 37m.; High water, 10-46m., 11-12a.; Low water, 4-19m., 4-43a.
Dewalee Day—Banks Closed.
B. V. R., Inspection by the Inspector-General, Santa Cruz, 3-30 p. m. Trains leave Colaba, 2-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Annual Sporting meeting.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. H.V.R. Kemball presiding. The Board approved of an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,99,785 for executing the portion of Scheme III between Queen's Road and Falkland Road, and resolved to invite tenders for the execution of this work.

NEW ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY ROBBED.—One Bhaskar Govind Tilak, a new arrival in Bombay from Poona, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 892 from a small tin trunk, in a house in Mugbhat Lane, where he stopped with his relative. He discovered yesterday that his trunk was missing, and also noticed that two wooden bars were removed off from a window.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S LECTURES.—Mrs. Besant will lecture at the Town Hall on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant at 6-45 p. m. (S. T.) on "Theosophy and the New Psychology," "Eastern and Western Science" and "Exertion and Destiny." Admission by tickets only, as will be seen from the advertisement in the column of Special Short Advertisement in to-day's issue.

THE ALL-INDIA HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—There was a meeting of the members of the Bombay Branch of this Association on the 14th inst. at Mr Abdul Razak, quarters, Byculla. There were 26 members present. A vote of thanks was passed to Sur-Gen. P. E. Benson. M. B. I. M. S. Madras, Lt. Col. W. B. Bannerman M. D. I. M. S. Dr. A. Powell, B. A. M. B. B. Sc., Capt. J. H. Mc. Donald. M. B. C. M. L. M. S. and Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt., for their having become patrons of the Association. The following scientific papers were read and discussed. (1) Leishman Donovan disease by Mr B. S. Ramchandrier. (2) Peritomy—Operation for Panus of the cornia caused by Granulations, by Mr. Bhavaniprasad. Mr. Abdul Razak was at Home" to the members.

## THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ASTON.

### Last day on High Court Bench.

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. F. Aston presided on the High-Court Bench for the last time yesterday. Born on the 20th August 1846, the learned judge would, under the sixty year's rule, have retired on pension in August this year; but Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Batchelor being away on leave, Mr. Justice Aston was granted an extension till the 8th November 1906, when Mr. Justice Batty returns from leave and takes over charge of his office as a judge of the High-Court. Mr. Justice Aston's retirement on pension will therefore date from 9th November next.

Mr. Justice Aston is a barrister-at-law, and joining the service in August, ce arriv.d in this country in October 1869, and was placed under the Collector of Poona to learn the routine of business. He soon rose to the post of Assistant Collector and Magistrate. In December 1870, he was placed under the Political Agent of Kathiawar, and in April of the following year, was appointed Assistant, Political Agent there. We next find Mr. Aston transferred to the Surat District, where he acted as Assistant Judge and Sessions judge, and also as Judge and Sessions Judge from November 1874 to February 1877. In the latter month, Mr. Aston was transferred to the Nassik District, where he officiated as Railway Magistrate G. I. P. Railway line, from Bhusawal to Titwala, and as Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali. In September 1877, Mr. Aston was deputed on famine duty as Assistant Collector of Sholapur: and on completion of his task in December 1877, was sent back to the Nassik District as Railway Magistrate from Kalyan to Khanapur, and as Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali. In May 1878, he was transferred to Kathiawar as Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent. Mr. Aston was brought nearer home to this city in September 1880, when he officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana. In December 1881, he was brought still nearer home to Bombay, and was appointed to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, and as Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Council. He subsequently served as Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Nassik and Broach and Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar. On his return to this country from a year's furlough in May 1885, Mr. Aston reverted to his substantive post as Judicial Assistant to the Political gent in Kathiawar, and held charge as Assistan Political Agent in addition to his own duties from August to November 1885. In March 1886, he was sent to Ahmedabad to officiate as Judge and Sessions Judge there. Two years later, he was placed on special duty to dispose of appeals from the decisions of the Settlement officer of Baroda. He subsequently officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad and Thana, and had another furlough to Europe from May 1890 to November 1891. On his return to this country, Mr. Aston officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri and Thana. In April 1894, his services were lent to the Government of India, which appointed him to act as Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma and as Additional Recorder: He ably discharged the duties of the office for about four years. On his return to this country from six months' furlough to Europe, from June to December 1898, Mr. Aston was appointed first grade Judge of Satara; and in March 1899, was apointed Judge and Sessions Judge and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan. His conduct of the duties of the last-named office was characterised by much ability and energy, which won the approbation of Government. In August 1899, Mr. Aston was appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, where his experience as a judicial office proved of much value. In the middle of May 1902, he was appointed to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Candy. In October of the same year, Mr. Aston again officiated as a Judge of the High Court, and was confirmed in the appointment on the 19th September 1903, and has held the appointment up to the present date.

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# SPORTING NEWS.

## RACING NOTES.

As your report of the results of the ninth extra had it, there was nothing, bar the stakes, to suggest that the meeting was not one of the big ones we have just passed. It was brim full of splendid racing and the prices to be obtained in every race were remarkably acceptable, whereas one of the features of the season has been the liberality of place betting. Two Rs. 500 races were again introduced and the first of these, for horses, provided the finest finish of the day. Being eventually successful for the second successive time after forward and consistent running throughout the season made Admiral Crichton's win a most popular one. Presbyterian seems to have got over his roguishness and made the running at a great pace. He was joined by Admiral Crichton by the distance and Gum joined the pair at the stand, the three being ridden hard and leaving the public in suspence till Kamad drove Admiral Crichton ahead and just won by a neck, a head separating the other, Williams snatching second place; Evans having left Poona Spirea continues disappointing and, though she may not have won, her chance was not improved by Admiral Crichton being allowed to shut her in on rounding the bend.

The second 'Plum' was for Arabs over a mile and a quarter and Mooreed was thought to at last be a 'good thing' though he started at threes with Peculiar, King Cobweb and Hampstead backed. King Cobweb ran a remarkably game race, making all his own pace and shaking Mooreed, who till then appeared to be cantering off at the three furlongs. The race looked over there, but Melsom brought Peculiar along and this, speedy little bay swallowed the other in the run in. This is Tommy Melsom's second win of the season, he has been quite out of luck, but there are more yet to win in Poona. The troublesome Hampstead got away with the rest but on coming up promisingly at the distance, he was then seen to have shot his bolt.

The Arab Pony Consolation filled so well that two races had to be made of it and the first was run in a second better time than the second though this provided the more stirring finish. Had Advocate General ever shown the form he really is capable of he would have gone out odds on and he has now to be considered amongst 'the class.' After Cardiff had a strong lead Robinson came on Advocate General and it was evident he had been kept well in hand as he came in with Jimmy looking back in the excellent time of 1 minute 8 2/5 seconds. The second race was a bad upset as after the favourite Burhan had practically won the race, be allowed Sadic to sneak in on the rails and pip him as also did Nagashi.

Grey Falcon came out in the Lilliput Handicap to prove false any rumours as to flukiness in his previous win as he held Zurriff very safe once he had caught him in the straight, and the favourite, Young Gamelle, seems doomed to disappoint. It has always been a matter of opinion as to whether Heeroo or Kamad is the better of our Native jocks, but it is certain that there are very few English lads capable of riding the finish the former did on Nooman. After Vedas has crumpled up under his 9st. 12lbs. Cardiff seemed to have the race safe after his running second previously. Heeroo then, however, got to work and coming on the outside, with a taste of the whip, got Nooman home after a desperate finish. The closed race dwindled to three runners and the Earl was immediately installed a hot favourite and won as he liked all the way though The Moachim challenged at the bend.

Evans, as well as some of the stables we have seen in Poona, is in Lucknow and I notice Sheik has caused another turn up for his stable, running nowhere and starting at twos on.

The Handicapper has set more problems for the tenth extra and those who seem best in are Rustile in the Losers' Plate, in which Mr. Galstoun has such a strong hand, Moonib Pasha or Misser, if fit, in the mile and Oriental in the Lanowli Handicap. The Midget Handicap seems difficult; but both Settler and Sabig should run well on recent showing, the latter seeming preferable. Scimitar should win the Nursery though Nagashi will go close after getting all the worse of the race last Saturday and the Selling Plate is between the two top weights—Poniard for choice.

REX.

## POONA RACES.

### 11th Extra Meeting, Saturday 20.

ENTRY CLOSED AT 6 P. M. ON MONDAY 15 OCTOBER 1906.

The Lingfield Plate,—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Vaid's b aus g Resident.
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton.
Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotover,
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist.
Mr North's b c g Apology.
Mr J C Galstaun's br aus g Prince Lyon.
Mr J C Galstaun's b aus g gum.
Mr P B Avasea's br g Testwood.
Mr J C Galstaun's b c h Applause.
Messrs M Goculdas, A Nanjee and Hon A Hill, Trevor's b am m Balayeus.

The Khandala Handicap.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Abdool Mohsen Mahomed's g a h Rummah.
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II 13 2.
Mr G K's b a h Bendigo.
Mr Mulraj Khatau's b a h Peculiar.
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Moorced 13 3.
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2.
Aga S Shah's ch a h Ajax.
Mr A M Ameer's g a h Young Kohinoor 14 0.
Captain Marchant's b a h King Cobweb 13 3 3-4
Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Makhool.
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h False Start 13 3 3-4.
Hon'ble A Hill Trevor's b a h Advocate—General 13 2 3-4.

Auction Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr A M Bushari's b a h Bourbon 13 3 Rs 1000.
Mr Vaid's g a h Zurriff 13 2 1/2 Rs 800.
Mr Vaid's ch a h Court Martial 14 0 Rs 500.
Messrs M J S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Redlip's 13 2 Rs 500.
Mr M Ally's ch a h Napoleon 13 3 Rs 800.
Mr Moxwell's b a h Durvan 13 3 3/4 Rs 700.
Aga Farrukh Shah's b a h Poniard 13 3 1-2 Rs 500.
Mr A S Comer's bl a h Sabig 13 2 3-4 Rs. 1200.
Mr C E Tayleur's b a h Whiteface 13 3 Rs 1000 (by wire)
Messrs M Goculdas, A Nanji and A M Ameer's b a h My Mistake 13 3 Rs 700.
Hon'ble A Hill Trever's b a h Advocate—General 13 2 3-4 Rs 1100.

The New Comers Handicap—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Syed Dayar's ch a h Sadic 14 0 (6 years)
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Swordsman (aged)
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Wadi 14 0 (aged)
Mr Vaid's ch a h Dublin (4 years)
Mr D L Khimjee's b a h Remembrance (3 years)
Mr Esmail Gassoo's b a h Recruit 14 0 (4 years)
Mr Abdoola Fara's b a h Manar (5 years)
Mr G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Marvellous (3 years)
Mr Ebrahim Mana's g a h Daren (6 years)
Mr Abdool Rehman's b a h Archer (4 years)
Mr H E S' g a h Multiform 14 0 (4 years)
Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nooman 13 3 3-4
Mr Nassar Abdoola's g a h Adham 13 2 3-4
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's ch a h Vedas 13 3 1-2

Small Arab Consolation Plate.—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Gancho 13 2 3-4.
Mr Yoob Abdoolnoor's ch a h Retroot 14 0.
Mr M H Nicholson's b a h Faugh-a-Ballagh 13 2,
Mr D S Mehta's b a h Lama 13 3.
Mr Dawood Essacks g a h Cardiff 14 0.
Mr Talsidas Tezpal's b a h Salbook 13 2 1-2.
Mr Mujeed Jurji's g a h Selver Stream 13 2 1-2.
Mr Maxwell's b a h Durvan 13 3 3-4.
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Mudlool 13 2 1-2.
Aga S Shah's b a h Burhan 14 0.
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Angler 13 2 3-4.
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Royal Red 13 3.
Mr A M Ameer's g a h Young Nors 13 3
Mr North's b a h Colonel 13 1 3-4.
Mr C Mayne and Major Talbot's g a g Raol 14 0.
Mr M R K Hodgson's g a g Sexmew 13 3 1-2.
Mr Khalafben Saif's g a h Shabib 13-2 1-2.
Mr W Orr Paterson's g a h Kashmer 13 3 1-2.

The Club Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Phillip's g a h Once more (by wire)
Mr Morison's g a h Honey 13 2 3-4.
Colonel Abad's b a h Musket 13 2 1-4.
Captain J C MacSwiney's b a g Melo 14 0.
Mr W Orr Paterson's g a h Moshall 14 0.

## HOCKEY.

### R. I. M. Dockyard vs. Customs.

The above mentioned teams met in a friendly game on the Cooperage last evening and the Dockyard proved themselves victors by an easy win of goals. Immediately after the "Bully off" the Customs made a gallant run down the field and succeeded in scoring their one and only goal. Then Gilder, the centre-forward of the Dockyard, took possession of the ball and by a very clever post, to the right extreme enabled him to invade the customs territory where a hot attack ensued in which the Dockyard had hard lines in not scoring. During the remainder of the first half they pressed matters considerably and Kelly by a stinging shot found the net, half time arriving with the score 1-1. When play was resumed the Dockyard were again on the aggressive and by a smart centre from the left Gilder notched a second point for his side. Shortly afterwards the Customs got away only to be pulled up by Burns who intercepted a short pass from Carroll. Kelly followed up by a gallant rush down the field and secured a third point for the R. I. M.

The Customs were one the defence for the remainder of the second half and could not find an opening. Fido put in some very good individual play but was never backed up. A few minutes before time Gilder was accountable for the last point which was cleverly dribbled through and at the close of the game the score stood 4-1.

The following were the teams: R. I. M., Dockyard Goal Dias; backs Muffat and Stevens; half backs Drake, Carbets and Burn Forwards; Templeton, Kelly, Gilder, Baker, Hearne, Customs, Goal Coulson; Backs, Smith and Serkirk; half backs; Fido, Stockbridge, Hogard; Forwards; Carrol, Garrick, Spilling Gibbons, Egiloy.

## HARRIS FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 15.

The tournament concluded this evening with the presentation of the Cup by Mrs, Richardson, The Liverpools who had defeated the Argylls on Saturday met the Lincolns who had beaten the R. F. A. from Kirkee. The game excited but little interest and there was a conspicuously small attendance. In the first half both the teams drew a blank, but just on the point of time, in the second half, the Liverpools scored a goal and won the game and tournament.

General Richardson made a brief speech, in which he referred to the success of the tournament and the fine exhibition made by the Liverpools and the Lincolns.

## SECUNDERABAD SPORTS.

### All India Wrestling Matches,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 16.

Rain which fell very heavily at Trimulgherry, last evening, had the effect of stopping, the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament and causing a poor attendance at the opening of the great All-India Wrestling Tournament in the evening. There are, however, so many entries that it was deemed advisable to decide the priluminary ties last evening. Mr. Andy Schaffler, late of Sandow's school refereed, and the judging was in the capable hands of Subadar Nazirkhan of the 99th Infantry, Subadar Boldeosingh of the 97th Infantry and Subadar Dhunukdar of the 2nd Q. O. Rajputs. A time-limit of 15 minutes being put on each bout some smart wrestling was seen, resulting in the following winners.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Ram Singh of the 82nd Punjabis, beat Aladad of the 113th Infantry.
Hakim Singh of the 97th Infantry beat Nizamed Din of the 113th infantry.
Kala Singh of the 61st Pioneers beat Genh Kinkul of the 121st Pioneers who Phuman Khan of the 100th Infantry.
Harbhajan Singh of the 29th Infantry beat Mahomed Hussain of the 61st Pioneers.
Alayi Baksh of the 87th Punjabis beat Shiblat of the 29th Deccan Infantry.
Derarajee Pillay of the 88th Infantry beat Pahilwan Singh of the 2nd Rajputs.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Kalu Singh of the 113th Infantry beat Balala Singh of the 27th Infantry who beat Tye Singh of the 4th Rajputs.
Deosi of the 82nd Punjabis beat Jalim Singh of the 4th Rajputs.
Sakaram Yadu of the 121st Pioneers beat Tugbal of the 97 Deccan Infantry.
Mahomed Bhaksh of the 113th Infantry beat Krishna Bhoste of the 109th Infantry.
Bhog Singh of the 24th Punjobis beat Phal Singh of the 9th Infantry.
Muhomed Bhaksh of the 87th In-santry beat Ramnarost Singh of the 96th Infantry.
Sakhu Singh of the 26th Infantry beat Rungaswami of the 88th Infantry.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Sugar Singh of the 2nd Rajputs beat Allar Singh of the 100th Infantry who beat Abdul Wahidkhan of the 99th Infantry.
Laldin of the 87th Punabis beat Ramborasay Singh of the 29th Infantry.
Harnain Singh of the 25th Punjabis beat Drigpal Singh of the 29th Infantry.

These results will be eagerly watched for by the Native Regiments and others all over India, and the efforts of Lieutenant Yates, the Superintendent of gymkhanas, to provide these to urnament as additional sport for Nature Soldier, has met with success so far as the entries are concerned ninety competitors having come from all parts of th Country.

## THE DRAMA IN BOMBAY.

### Bandmann Plans.

Mr. Bandmann's attorney in Bombay has at last concluded arrangements with the owners of the Gaiety Theatre to have that house of entertainment at the disposal of Mr. Bandmann till the New Empire Theatre is ready.

First the O'Connor Opera Co., who are now playing to crowded audience in Calcutta will open here under special arrangement with the Bandmann Theatres Co, with the "Messenger Boy" on the 10th December. The booking for the above will be open at Messrs. Seymour Dove next month.

Then the Bandmann Opera Co. opens here on the 1st or 2nd week of January for a fortnight. According to the present arrangement the Company opens with "the Dairy Maids" now running at the Apollo Theatre, London. This is one of the most brilliant and original of musical comedies that has ever been produced in London. The last Act "The Ladies Gymnasium" scene will create a sensation.

The other musical comedies that will be played in Bombay are:—"The Belle of Mayfair," "Mr. Popple," the "Beauty of Bahi," the White Chrysantimum," the "Girl Behind the Counter" "Blue Moon" "Little Cherub" "The Girl on the Stage" Mr. Geo Edwards's present Prince of Wales Theatre. London production "See see" and the London Gaiety production "The New Aladin."

The other pieces of the Repertoire will be founded on the New Victorien Sardou's play "Les Mer-Veilleses" "The School Girl" "The Cherry Girl" "The Artist's Model" "Greek Slave" and the "Bluebell in fairyland" etc,

This is no doubt the strongest Repertoire that has ever been brought to the East, and the New Company will be in every respect stronger than the last one.

There will be three Comedians, of which the principal one is Mr. Jonnie Osbourne who has held their position for years with Wright's place at Daly's Theatre.

Mr. Edwards has taken a personal interest in the getting up of this Company and a large number of Artistes have been approved by him, and are at present playing under his management.

Then follows the Bandmann Comedy Company after a week's interval. Their play entitled "Raffles." (The Amateur Cracksman) has taken London by storm. This will be followed by the screamingly funny farcical comedy "All-of-a-Sudden-Peggy."

The Company is a very powerful one numbering over 22 Artistes who have been selected solely from London Theatres and will undoubtedly create a sensation in Bombay.

The bookings for the O'Connor Opera Company will be open at Seymour Dove next month.

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## DEKKHAN AGRICULTURAL RELIEF ACT.

### Application to Previous Decrees.

IN the High Court, on the Appellate Side, Their Lordships the Acting Chief Justice and Justice Beaman disposed of the other day an appeal presented by one Mancherji Hormasji, against the respondent, one Mr. Thakordas Harkisandas, in respect of an order passed by the 1st Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, on an application in connection with a decree for sale passed in a mortgage suit, the amount decreed being Rs. 36,556 with costs and interest. The judgment debtor in execution of the decree passed against him applied under Sections 15 B. and 20 of the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act, that he may be allowed to pay up the decretal balance by small instalments without interest. The application was decided by the 1st Class Subordinate Judge of Surat, who rejected it and directed the parties to bear their own costs. An appeal has been admitted in the High Court and Mr. Ganpat Sadasiv Rao appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. M. Nanabhai. In this case a decree for the sale of the mortgaged property was passed some years ago and the execution thereof was transferred to the Collector. He sold some of the mortgaged property and realised more than Rs. 20,000 The rest he ordered to be sold. In the meantime the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was applied to the District of Surat and the judgment debtor asked for instalments under sections 15 B and 20 of the Act. The other question is in limitation.

Their Lordships observed that as to the first question, Section 23 does not apply to suits on mortgage-decrees, so the question really depends on the construction of section 15 B of the Act. Before dealing with that section it was material to notice that the Act in the preamble says that "it is expedient to relieve the agricultural classes of the Dekkhan from indebtedness." Further it has been laid down by Justice Ranade, (23 Bombay page 652) that the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in several of its provisions is inconsistent with the Transfer of Property Act. Further it was held in 7 Bombay 332 that the powers of the Collector are limited by Section 321 of the Civil Procedure Code and that officer cannot order the payment of a decree by instalments. It is clear, therefore, Their Lardships added, that it is the Subordinate Judge, who has the power to do so; and it appears that the Collector sent the record to the Subordinate Judge for the necessary order to be passed.

Section 15 B of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was introduced therein by Act XXXII. of 1882 —the Transfer of Property Act was applied to Bombay on the 1st January 1893.

Mr. Nanabhai argued that the "decree" in Section 15 B, must refer to a decree "nisi" and not to a decree absolute. But in the opinion of the learned Judges, the word was applied to both decrees "nisi" as well as absolute. No authority was cited for the proposition that these two classes of decrees are different and in fact they cannot be. If this is not the true contruction of the word decree, it seemed to their Lordships an extraordinary thing that the legislature did not point out the difference in the section Clause 3 evidently contemplates a power in the Court either in the decree "nisi" or when it is made absolute to direct that the amount payable by the mortgage shall be discharged by continuing the mortgagee in possession. Under this clause therefore a decree "nisi" for foreclosure can be converted into one for continuing the mortgagee in possession. Whether after a decree for foreclosure has actually operated and the transfer of ownership has been thereby effected, an order for payment by instalments can be made is a question which does not arise in this case.

The words of Section 15 B applicable to this case appeared perfectly plain to his Lordship, the Acting Chief Justice, "or in the course of any proceeding under a decree . . . ." for sale passed in any suit. The present proceedings are proceedings under a decree for sale and therefore payment by instalments can be decreed.

As regards limitation, the point does not arise as the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was not applied to Surat till the 15th August, 1905, and the present application was made within one month after that date.

The result is that the decree of the Court below must be reversed and the case remanded for decision on the merits. Concurring in the above view, the learned Justice Beaman added in a separate judgment that Act XVII. of 1879 was intended to afford the amplest protection to those classes within its scope, possibly for that reason Section 15 B has been advised

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1906.


## INDIAN RAILWAYS AS INVESTMENTS.

THE recent article in the *Pioneer* on the subject of the appreciation of Indian Railways as an investment in the Home Markets, fails to diagnose the cause of the disinclination of the British Public to invest its money in Indian, and even in Indian Sterling, Securities. The root of the evil lies not in fears *re* exchange which, of course, does not affect Sterling Securities, nor in fears of a Russian invasion, which in these days are chimerical, but in the right to re-purchase, which the Secretary of State reserves in nearly every case as a condition of granting the guarantee. Were such terms of purchase equitable, no harm would result; but when, as in most cases, they involve either a repayment of capital at par or by an indemnity—a form of security obviously unpopular with and unsuitable to the private investor—it is not necessary to seek further for the cause of the unpopularity of Indian Railway [illegible] in the English stock markets. The case of the G. I. P. Railway purchase is still fresh in the memory of the most sober and conservative investor. This particular "Shylock" proceeding on the part of the Secretary of State caused, directly and indirectly, a loss to holders of Indian Stocks of many millions sterling. Recently, we have the case of the repayment at par of the stock of the Southern Mahratta Railway; and though for some years past this stock was returning nearly seven per cent. to the purchaser, the premium thereon, we believe, never exceeded seven per cent. It may be said that, with so handsome a percentage, it was possible to form a reserve against loss by repayment. But how many private investors have the inclination, or even the knowledge requisite for apparently so simple a transaction? With the majority of people "income" is income to be spent; and "capital loss" is diminution of property. We are quite aware that the official argument, on the other side, is that the grant of a guarantee justifies the claim to a *quid pro quo* in the right to repurchase on terms favourable to the guarantor. The fallacy lies, in our opinion, in the over-estimation of the value of the moderate guarantee usually given.

The position is clearly this: the Government wishes certain railways to be built; it is unwilling to raise the capital directly and to build the line as a Government enterprise: it therefore offers a moderate guarantee to some private Company as an inducement to "pull the chestnut out of the fire." If the Railway is a success, Government suffers no loss, as the guarantee is covered by earnings and at the end of a certain period a proved investment is taken over by the Secretary of State, below its market value, his perspicuity being lauded in the Annual Budget. Take the opposite case: if the Railway does not earn the guaranteed interest, Government loses a moderate sum, equivalent to the difference between the net earnings and the guarantee, and the investor has a security which returns little over the income derivable on Consols, whilst he has the disadvantage of a "slow" market and the knowledge that he is destined to hold the stock until, if ever, it becomes prosperous when the Secretary of State will take it over at "par," or by the allotment of a three per cent annuity and enjoy the revenues produced by the British Public's enterprise. It seems impossible to persuade our financiers that, if European capital is to be tempted to this country, the inducements offered must exceed those offering nearer home. It is no answer to our objections to say that large sums have been extracted from the pockets of the British investor for Indian Railway construction. The average investor is totally devoid of financial knowledge, and is easily lured into all sorts of enterprises, even less reliable than those offered with the Secretary of State's guarantee. It is only when the day of reckoning arrives, and the shareholder realizes that he has found money chiefly for the benefit of the Government of India, that the grief and dissatisfaction come in. It is bruited abroad by the supporters of the Swadeshi movement that in future India will find capital for her own development. If this be so, the movement deserves the support of all classes and of Government above all. But we have the gravest doubt as to the willingness of the wary Indian capitalist to accept such terms as have hitherto tempted the foreign investor, and Government will do well to consider the whole subject with a broad mind, not only with a view to the speedy development of the country, but with the desirable object of removing the reproach which at present undoubtedly attaches to the Secretary of State's financial dealings with the investor in Indian Guaranteed Railways.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS IN WAR.

THE prohibition of the employment of military officers as War Correspondents has led to a good deal of controversy as to the best means of supplying news which shall instruct the public without revealing to the enemy information such as he might turn to advantage against us in the field. In the days when an officer, not actually employed in the field, might serve as correspondent to a given newspaper, there was really no need for a Press Censor. In present circumstances then the necessity does exist for such an official; but the individual chosen, as a rule, is so utterly incapable of appreciating the point of view of the correspondent and of the public he serves, that he becomes merely a source of irritation and annoyance to those whom he is supposed to aid and whose communications he is expected to revise. Indeed, if British methods were those of Russia, a new Censor would be required once a week and our penal settlements would be full to overflowing of journalists. But as the Censor is usually incapable of discharging the duties of his office either intelligently or tactfully, so is the average correspondent, whose sole idea is to beat his competitors both in chronicling facts and speculating as to coming events, as well as to get his matter through first. His laudable desire to surpass his colleagues leads the correspondent into indiscretions, while the equally laudable zeal of the Censor, in preventing any dangerous information reaching the enemy, inclines him to take a blue pencil in his fingers and close his eyes. The correspondent and the censor are natural enemies and it is really difficult to decide which is the more condemnable. The military officer correspondent never indulged in speculations and certainly never told what was to be the next move and he never criticised his Generals—unless perhaps after the war was over, and then under an assumed name or in an editorially adopted article, in which his identity was securely concealed. But the journalistic correspondent not infrequently embarrasses a Commanding officer by premature indulgence in criticism and by revealing important secrets.

Of course there is another side to the question. By suppressing the War correspondent, the Army in the field would lose sympathy. All its doings, as Mr. Douglas Story said the other day in a London contemporary, would be chronicled from the camp of the enemy, all its heroisms hidden from the public view; all its individuality lost in the laconicism of official despatches. Mr. Story expresses regret that in the past a General Staff has had no time and little opportunity to inquire into the *bona fides* of those applying for permission to accompany troops in time of war. The indiscretions of despatch-boats, the impertinences of juniors, the sensations of unscrupulous news factories, all are credited to correspondents in the mass without discrimination and without investigation. The discreet suffer with the indiscreet, and the world is robbed of its just news because of the impatience of some to provide it with improper information. That is unfortunately the case but as we have said the circumstance has lowered the general level of the civilian war correspondent and brought down the average to a point which leads us to declare in favour of a military officer, even if he has not a facile pen and only sufficient literary ability to state plain, naked facts in the simplest of language. We have seen it stated that but for the civilian war correspondent and his brilliant description of the trials and sufferings of our army in the early days of the South African War we should never have had the unprecedented display of patriotism which turned England, temporarily at all events, into a military country and gave to the nation thousands of Volunteers for service, That is so, but it is equally true that the same patriotism led to the ruin of many a young man's career in life and created such a reaction that the country has since [illegible] already grown amid to its defensive requirements. At the same time the information as to the whereabouts of troops was daily wired to England and as promptly wired out to the Boer leaders through their agents in London, Nevertheless we concur in the assertion that the war correspondent should be the local historian of the situation, should supply those details of affairs which compensate the home-keeping enthusiast for the dust and discomfort of battle, should feed the rapacity of peaceable citizens with the safe sensation of recorded war. It is to the detriment of the war correspondent to be a specialised descriptive writer, and that his success depends upon his ability to depict the scenes of combat between vast forces of men hurled against each other. In aiming at that success he often overshoots the mark and brings about his own condemnation.

The contention of the defenders of the civil war correspondent that journalists are the true ambassadors of the present day, that they are sent forth not to lie for the good of their country, but to tell the truth for the good of humanity is the veriest nonsense. They are not sent forth to lie, it is true—not to lie either one way or the other. But in considering the "good of humanity" they commit excesses—as for instance in describing incidents of the field of Omdurman—for which they deserve incarceration. In war the first object is victory and, as war at the best is butchery, it is absurd to talk seriously about "humanity" in that connection. It is where the correspondent begins cant that he becomes insufferable. His first offence in that direction should be severely punished by the military authorities whilst his employers could not fail in his instant recall. Even Mr. Story, who defends the civilian correspondent with avidity, finds himself forced to confess that "the advent of the cable and the perfection of the telegraph systems of the world wrought a revolution in the affairs of correspondents. The innocent historian became the active Intelligence Officer. The news of battle became the report of a spy. The garrulity of a correspondent became the death-warrant for thousands of soldiers betrayed to the enemy." It was this very cause which led to the inception of the Press Censor, who is, as a rule, a senior officer, as incapable to act in that capacity as in one of a military character and both press and public suffer. The army in the field does too in that the revision of copy is carried out perfunctorily. The only remedy is the restoration of the privilege formerly granted to Military officers of the Reserve or of the Indian Army, if the war be one in which British troops alone are employed, of British officers actively unemployed if the war be within the sphere of the Indian Army. This would not only be of service to the press and the public, but to the officer himself without being a danger to the forces in the field. In the Tirah campaign most, if not all, the correspondents were Military Officers and right well they did their work, as this journal has reason to know, for it was enabled to publish an unexpurgated account of Dargai several hours in advance of its contemporaries and of the official narrative, and without revealing a single point to which the authorities were able to take exception. Our experience teaches us that Military correspondents are both energetic and tactful.

THE WEST RIDING JUDGMENT.

THE Government, as we stated yesterday in a footnote to a special telegram, has decided to carry the West Riding Judgment to the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords, being anxious to clear up the difficulties which the finding has created. Besides demonstrating the folly of the so-called Passive Resisters and the misinterpretation of the law by numerous benches of Magistrates the Appeal Court, by upholding the decision of the West Riding Bench, ruled that under the Act of 1902 the Local authorities were not obliged to pay for religious education in denominational schools and that the efficiency which they were required to maintain did not include efficient religious teaching. Unless the Lords upset the ruling of the Appeal Court which was given by two Judges against one, the obstacles in the way of the passing of the new Bill are increased and something in the way of a compromise with the Opposition will have to be arrived at, if it be not found necessary to abandon the measure. The Judgment leaves untouched that part of the Act which provides that the local Education authorities shall defray, out of the rates, all the expenses of secular education in non-provided schools, which before the Act was passed had to find for themselves. All that the West Riding Judgment does is to make an exemption in the case of religious teaching, leaving to the voluntary schools all other advantages which Mr. Balfour's Act conferred upon them.

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THE Italian man-of-war 'Vesuvio' is expected to arrive in Karachi on the 18th instant.

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Intimation has been received of the death of the Nawab of Kurwai, Central India.

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THE Annual Administration Report of the Indian Postal Department will be issued this week.

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MAJOR-GENERAL BROWN, Commanding Garhwa Brigade, is granted eight months leave.

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THE Jamalpur Shooting Case has been re-opened when four prosecution witnesses were examined.

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THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem left Trieste for Karachi and Calcutta on the 13th instant.

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MR. LEACH and Mr. LEES, on their return from leave from England, will join the Telegraph Committee at Simla.

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THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has made a proposal to the Bengal Government for the introduction of a scheme for the organization of a River Police Force and for the registration of trading boats.

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A COLLISION occurred yesterday at the Noihatti Junction of the Eastern Bengal State Railway between two goods trains resulting in much damage to rolling-stock. There were no lives lost.

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THE Local Governments are being addressed by the Revenue Department for opinions on the recommendations of the Survey Committee as accepted by the Government of India.

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A NEW Civil Veterinary Department Circle, under a Superintendent has been sanctioned with head-quarters at Rawalpindi. This circle will include Northern Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

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Summary of plague cases and deaths in the Bombay Presidency for the month of September 1906 and the preceding two months. Total for the month of July 1906 cases 1,194, deaths 867, August cases 5,947, deaths 4,224, September cases 14,024 and deaths 10,676.

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THE ballot at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for an elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Frank Ritchie, resulted in the election of Mr. W. C. Symes, Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 1st September, amounted to Rs. 2,284, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 936. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 1st of September were Rs. 16,054, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,565.

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THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 1st September, amounted to Rs. 12,060, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,762. The total earnings from 1st of July to the 1st September, were Rs. 97,126, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 9,569.

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THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 1st September, amounted to Rs. 3,297, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 839. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 1st of September, were Rs. 29,616, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,632.

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IT is said of steeple-jacks that they never dream of attempting to claim high steeples without stowing away an amazing quantity of strong liquor. Whether the giddiness caused by this negatives the giddiness that often assails one at great heights, it is not easy to say, but it is singular that the men engaged in this most dangerous calling meet with comparatively few accidents in their wild ascents.

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THE wireless telegraphic communication with Sangor Island was re-established in the middle of September and despite severe atmospheric disturbance, 239 messages were exchanged with the Island during the month. On the Andaman circuit, including 74 messages exchanged at Slipper Island, 646 messages, containing 24,800 words, were sent to and from Port Blair. There were no interruptions to communication during the month.

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"A Correspondent" writes to the *Lahore Tribune*: "I am confident that I am echoing the sentiments of people who are not dead to the effects of their environments but anxious to ameliorate them, when I say that what with the smoke of Anarkali, the mud of Mori, the filth of Lohari the Kacha uneven street of Jora Mori—to take only a few instances the present state of things a standing commentary on the public spirit and civic zeal of the residents of the metropolis of the Punjab.

---

"No Native Sharebrokers admitted," is the intimation prominently presented to the eyes of any of that description who wish to gain an entrance into the office of a large Mercantile office in Calcutta. The assistants, in their customary morning devotions, always pray "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one," and the above notice is looked upon by them as a direct answer to their petitions. The Native Sharebrokers as a class are of the most trustworthy description, says the *Capital* but as in other share markets of the world here are few land sharks who prowl about any offices into which they can sneak to try and trap the inexperienced and unwary youngster into time bargains. To deal with these sharks is like playing against loaded dice. With these cunning ones it is always a game of "heads I win, tails you lose." Hence the altogether wise and protective notifications above referred to.

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MR. BRYAN, who is conducting his campaign for the Presidency in Oklahoma, has made the following statement:—"I am much gratified at the nomination of Mr. Hearst, because I feel that he will make not only a strong race but also a good Governor after his election."

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PROFESSOR SAINTSBURY who presided at the Edinburgh meeting is a recognised authority on English literature and holds a chair in one of the Scottish Universities. When Mr. Morley was editing a well-known review he published from the pen of Mr. Saintsbury an article which contained numerous quotations in French. When the magazine appeared Mr. Saintsbury who apparently had not corrected the proofs was horrified to find printer's errors in his French quotations. In great distress he sought out Mr. Morley to ask what was to be done. "My dear fellow" Mr. Morley said with his customary philosophical calm "why trouble about it? Half the people who read your article will not notice the mistakes and the other half will not care." Let us hope that the right hon. gentleman is able to approach the difficulties with which he has to deal at the India Office in the same frame of mind. We do not doubt however that after Mr. Saintsbury's departure the Assistant Editor, or whoever was responsible, received a wigging. At any rate there is a tradition that when he was Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* his discipline was not exactly lax.

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# OUR SERIAL STORY.

## FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME

*(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)*

CHAPTER XIX.

A STORY OF THE PAST.

When Mrs. Benhillo made her extraordinary speech, and sank back exhausted by the effort the two men looked first at her and then at one another. Mallett had turned fearfully pale, yet seemed amazed by either the revelation or the accusation. Jack gazed at him with repugnance. He was quite positive that Mrs. Benhillo had spoken the truth, and to save her son—as she declared Mallett to be—had taken upon herself his guilt. For a long time he had suspected the man, and now the truth appeared certain. Mrs. Benhillo certainly would not bring such an accusation against her own flesh and blood unless it was true. And again it was strange that she should accuse herself as being guilty one moment, and the next declare that she did so to save Mallett from being accused of the crime.

The barrister was the first to regain his self-command, and he cast a hasty look at the door. It was closed, and the three were alone in the small room. Mrs. Benhillo, with closed eyes, was plucking at the Indian shawl which covered her feet, and looked quite her age. Her hair had fallen down, and Jack could see the threads of grey which streaked it. Also her usually placid and smooth face was now much wrinkled, and wore an expression of anguish, succeeded at times by a vacant look. Mallett saw the expressions, and spoke hoarsely. "I do not believe what you say," he declared. "You are not my mother. I know nothing of my parents. As to accusing me of murder, I never killed Tawse. How dare you say that I did."

Mrs. Benhillo opened her eyes, and sat up in a fright. "I accuse you, Owen? I never did. You are innocent. Do I not say that I am guilty."

"You take the guilt upon yourself to save your son," said Werner quickly.

Mrs. Benhillo looked at him with a vacant expresion; then her face flushed, and her features worked with an inward anguish. "It is untrue! it is untrue!" she cried vehemently.

"I only admit my own guilt."

"Then you killed Tawse?"

"Yes—with the sand-bag made from one of my own stockings."

"Why did you kill him?"

The landlady rose with an effort to her tall height and stretched out her hands to Mallett.

"I did it to save you," she cried.

"Do you call me your son?" demanded the barrister, bewildered.

"Yes. You are my own son, lost for many years."

"And you accuse me of killing Tawse?"

"No, no. Who would kill his own father?"

Jack uttered an exclamation of astonishment.

Mallett was livid. He looked at the woman who called herself his mother, and then at Werner. "I have no reason to conceal the truth from either of you," said he slowly. "I have known for a long time that Jacob Tawse was my father, but he said that my mother died."

"Your mother is before you," moaned Mrs. Benhillo.

"You must be mad."

"I should be, seeing all the troubles I have had. Now I shall go mad, if you, my son, deny the mother who bore you."

"But what proof can you give—"

"Proof, listen to my story. Sit down, both of you. I shall tell you how Jacob Tawse deceived me, and treated me in a more cruel manner than ever man treated woman."

"One moment before you begin," said Werner, as Mallett sat down. "Do you really accuse your son of killing his father?"

"No, I do not. If I said so, I did not know what I was saying."

"Then why take his guilt upon yourself?"

"Because I am guilty. I did kill Tawse."

"I don't believe it," said Jack coldly and looking at her in a very searching manner. "No! not though you swore that you were at your husband's chambers on that very night. You are trying to shield Mallett here, who alone is guilty."

The barrister still pale, but more composed, laughed bitterly. "Oh, I know that you are my enemy," said he, "but your malice cannot harm me. I can easily prove myself guiltless."

Mrs Benhillo, who had been rocking with her eyes on the ground, looked up as these confident accents smote her ears. "You can clear yourself?" she said with a piercing glance.

"Of course, let me explain—"

"There is no need." She turned to Jack with a faint semblance of her old imperious manner. "I take what I said back. I am innocent, for, it was only to save my son that I accused myself."

But if he is guilty, Mr. Benhillo?" said Werner, wondering at the contradiction.

I can defend myself," said Mallett quickly.

"But had we not better stop talking in this loose manner, I wish to know why Mrs. Benhillo says that I am her son."

"It is the truth." Mrs. Benhillo rose, and crossing to a mirror which hung against the wall, put up her hair in a loose knot, and fastened it with a silver pin. Then she dipped her handkerchief in a tumbler of water and rubbed her eyes. After arranging her disordered dress she returned to the sofa quite composed, and again—even in this short space of time, looked younger.

"Yes," said Mrs. Benhillo, seating herself majestically, and looking at the young men. "I am perfectly innocent, but I thought my son would be accused. Jubilee practically accused him, Mr. Werner, as you heard; therefore did I say that I was guilty. But now that I here he can clear himself there is no need for me to be his shield."

"Do you know who killed Tawse?"

"I do not," said Mrs. Benhillo steadily.

"Do you know where Jubilee got those papers?"

"I do not. She accuses my son—"

"I never gave her any papers," interrupted Mallett angrily. "And I gave none to Haversham either, as you heard, Werner. But as I said before let us have done with this loose questioning. I want to know why you say that I am your son, Mrs. Benhillo?"

"Mrs. Tawse," corrected the landlady.

"Why did you part from him?"

"He was cruel. Listen," she imposed silence on Werner, who was about to ask another question, and continued in her deep, rich voice. "I am no Jewess, as you can see. All the same I married Jacob Tawse, who had the blood of the Hebrews in his veins. My parents were well-to do tradespeople very well off. We lived at Brighton. Jacob came down to Brighton and came also to my father's house. In those days his father was alive, and had quarrelled with his son. Jacob was often very hard up, and my mother helped him, as did my father. He came very often, and fell in love with me, as I did with him. We wanted to marry, and my father objected. Then I had my own way, and bitterly have I regretted it sense. I married Jacob. Shortly after I became Mrs. Tawse; his father died and left him the money. It seemed to change his nature. He cared for nothing but money, and then began to desire to make more. For that reason did he take to money lending. When his friends, who were mostly-gentlemen, found this out they dropped his acquaintance. Only Sir Athelstan Wallace, who had been to school with him, remained a friend, and I think it was on that account that Jacob left him the money. But, as I say, Jacob did nothing but worship the golden calf. Even when you were born, Owen, he cared nothing for you. Both you and I were neglected, and I was left to weep my heart out with my baby. I had no one to love me, as my parents died within a year of my marriage."

"When I was born?"

"You were not born till after the death of my parents. I wept for my father whom I tenderly loved, and called you Owen after him. Do you not believe that I am your mother, Owen, and she stretched her hands to him imploringly.

Mallett looked doubtful. "It sounds true," said he, after a pause "but tell me all. If you are my mother, you may be certain that I shall not deny you.

Mrs. Benhillo sighed at this cold response, and the warm-hearted Jack looked angrily at the barris

[CONTINUED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.]

ter. Werner would never have behaved in this way to any woman. Then the landlady continued. "It was after the death of my parents that Jacob became cruel. He thought he would get a lot of money from them when they died, but they left everything to my brother, who emigrated to New Zealand, and took all the money away. I was left without a relative in the world, but with you, Owen a baby, to comfort me. Jacob brought me to London, and neglected me for months. Then he struck me yes," cried Mrs. Benhillo, her eyes flashing, "he struck me, the coward. I cannot tell you what I put up with from that man. Then one night, when he had been unusually cruel, I ran away. I went to Miss Mendoza at Maida Vale. She took me and you my baby, in, and looked after us. She was very kind, and moreover hated Jacob so much that she would do anything to spite him."

"I never knew that Miss Mendoza would be so kind," said Jack.

"Oh, she is a good woman, a very good woman," cried Mrs. Benhillo, "and she helped me with money. I was cast off by Jacob. He would have divorced me, and married again, but he could not do so, as I was a true wife to him. And then if I had brought the matter before the courts to get a maintenance I would have had to disclose his cruelty. I could not do that, no, I could not Luckily I had been well educated, so I took pupils in drawing and singing, and managed to keep myself and my baby I removed to Richmond, and let no one know where I lived, not even Miss Mendoza, good friend as she had been."

"Why did you do that?" asked Mallett quickly.

"Because I knew that Jacob, your father, was anxious to steal you?"

"To steal me. And why?"

"He hated me: he hated you," said Mrs. Benhillo excitedly. "Oh, you have no idea how cruel he was. He knew that it would break my heart if I lost you, especially as I guessed he would treat you cruelly if he got you into his power. Well he traced me to Richmond where I was earning enough to feed us both, and there he stole you. I went out one day, and when I came back the servant told me that Mr. Tawse had come in, and had taken my baby—you, Owen, away. I was nearly mad, and went to see Tawse. He laughed at me, and said that the law was on his side. So it was. I could do nothing. I went back to my work, and did as best I could. For years I never heard anything of you, or of Tawse either. Then I saved enough money to take this boarding house, and for a time I did very well. Afterwards I got into difficulties. I found afterwards that Jacob was the landlord of the place. He taunted me when we met again, and threatened to turn me out unless I came back to him. I refused, and he then ran the boarding-house himself. I had nowhere to go, and he made me sign bills, and pay interest. But the whole place belonged to him."

"I never know that," exclaimed Mallet, "and I knew most of his business. Why did he not tell me."

"Because he wished you to think that I was dead. He told me so. I asked him about you, Owen. He said that he hated me, so, to vex me he had put you into a workhouse."

"I was certainly brought up in one," murmured Mallett.

"You were—my own beautiful boy," cried the mother in an adoring tone: "and I know, from what Jacob said, of the hard times you had; but your cleverness made your way in the world. I know of those good people who befriended you, and how you came to be a barrister: but how did you find your father again?"

After I became a barrister, I was arranging some money matters of a client, and found that my father, Tawse, had been behaving in a very shady way. If the matter had come into court it would have ruined him. He told me that I could not take it into court, as he was my father. He had [illegible] since he placed me in the never lost sight of me, but he said that I workhouse. I was enraged, [illegible] which could help him to look after the [illegible] I did. He also said that he would leave me the money to make amends. You know how he fulfilled that promise; but he said that my mother was, dead."

"Yes, I know," said Mrs. Benhillo in a low voice and pressing one hand to her breast. "more of his cruelty. I would have revealed myself to you before, Owen, but that Jacob said he would disinherit you if I made myself known. I am your mother. I can prove it. Shortly I will show you the certificate of your birth, and then you will see; but, ah," she flung out her hands, "does not the voice of nature speak in your breast? Can you look in my face and deny that I bore you? Was I not ready to sacrifice my life for you? Would I do that were I not your mother?"

"She is your mother, sure enough," whispered Jack, "go and kiss her."

Mallett shook his head. I "I believe that you are my mother," said he coldly, "but that certificate."

"It shall be shown to you," said Mrs. Benhillo rising.

"Then I think it had better be shown privately," said Mallett hastily, and with a side-look at Jack.

"I am not going," returned that young gentleman doggedly, "until I learn the truth about the murder."

"I do not know the truth," replied Mrs. Benhillo.

"Nor do I," interposed Mallett. "I don't suppose you accuse me of being a parricide."

"Oh," said Werner, greatly shocked, "I should not think of saying such a thing; but if Mrs. Benhillo recants her confession—"

"I do—I do. I made it only to save my son."

"Who does not need it," said the son ungratefully. "I was in the neighbourhood of the place, but I did not see Tawse—I mean my father, on that night. And if the Carvers are innocent, I don't know who killed him."

"Perhaps Rebecca Mendoza did after all," suggested Werner.

"No," said Mallett uneasily, "she never did. I can swear to that."

"On what grounds."

"I decline to tell you."

"Oh, very well," said Werner calmly. "I can make enquiries myself."

"I advise you to leave the matter alone," said Mrs. Benhillo quietly.

"Why? That is the second time you have advised me. I should like to know the reason."

"If you learn the reason, you may as well go an making your enquiries," was the cold reply.

"Do you accuse Roland Carver?"

"No!"

"His brother Fred?"

"No."

"Do yon accuse—"

"I accuse no one," interrupted the woman sharply.

"Yet you must have seen someone about the place when you were at Rochester House on that night."

"How do you know that I was?" she demanded, colouring.

"Jubilee's evidence of the purple cloak—"

"Oh," said Mrs. Benhillo, in a peculiar tone "so you will have the truth, will you?"

"I think it is best," said Jack, although her tone puzzled him.

"What do you really mean?" asked Mallett, also mystified.

"Ah," said Mrs. Benhillo, "I would keep this matter to myself, but as we are all friends here, I would like to save her if possible."

"Save who?"

"Miss Marion Wallace."

"What has she to do with the matter?" asked Jack, rising aghast.

"You had better ask her. Marion Wallace wore Jubilee's cloak on that night, and Marion Wallace went to see my husband, Tawse, at Rochester House. Now you know."

*(To be continued on Thursday).*

## STRAY CATTLE AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the havoc done by stray cattle, which I believe are ownerless. Most of these are cows, and I was told they remain at the back of the slaughter-house on to the shore. As soon as night sets in they stray to the public road and either enter some one's compound or get to the fields. They have caused a good deal of destruction of crops and vegetation, and the poor cultivators are the greatest sufferers. I believe these cows are relieved by some pious Hindus from the slaughterer's knife but nothing is done for their subsequent maintenance. The police peons on duty at night take no notice though these cows stray about the public road at night. I hope, therefore, the Municipal or the Police authorities at Bandora will issue immediate orders to the Police peons on duty at night to impound all stray cattle on the public road, and if the owners can be traced prosecute them for not penning their cattle,

Bandora, 16th Oct, A CULTIVATOR.

# STORES SCANDAL IN S. AFRICA.

## ARMY COUNCIL'S DISCIPLINARY MEASURES APPROVED.

### Twelve Officers Censured, Six Retired, and 10 Discharged.

### SIR NEVILLE LYTTELTON EXONERATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

A War Office communique says that the consideration of the War Stores Report being completed, it has been decided that there is no ground for action against any General Officers. It mentions twenty-four officers and non-commissioned officers, who are exonerated and against whom no action will be taken. Twelve officers are censured; some with loss of seniority. Six are retired with pension, and one retired without pension. Ten non-commissioned officers are discharged.

A War Office communique notifies that Colonel Hamnett has been removed from the Army. Colonels Dewar and Swire, and Majors Amey, Long and Reynolds, and Captain Hunter, and Lieutenant Morgan censured.

Captains Huntsman, Jackson and King, and Lieutenants Decny have been censured with loss of seniority.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan and Major Walton and Captains Douglas, Jones, Forsyth and Grant and Limond are retired.

Colonel Hipwell has also been retired with loss of good service pay.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 16.

The justice of the Army Council's disciplinary measures concerning the stores scandals is generally acknowledged. Mr. Haldane states that General Sir Neville Lyttelton had an almost impossible task in supervising the supplies when he was in command of the troops.

The War Stores Commission in its report published two months ago made the following reference to General Lyttelton, who was Military Secretary to Lord Reay when Governor of Bombay and who took over command of the troops in South Africa, on conclusion of the War from Lord Kitchener:—

The General Officer commanding is necessarily responsible in theory for all the acts and defaults of the officers under his command, but we are called on to report not on technical but on actual responsibility, for breach or non-performance of a duty incumbent on him personally. We think that a General Officer Commanding, with such onerous and multifarious duties as devolved on General Lyttelton, was entitled to rely on the competence and technical knowledge of his Army Service Corps and Army Pay Department officers in matters of detail (not involving any general principle or new departure), such, for example, as the prices of supplies either purchased or sold, with which he was not himself personally familiar. This principle applies even more forcibly to the present case, because the Director of Supplies was not chosen by the General Officer Commanding himself, but was given to him on the ground of seniority, while he was not permitted to retain the services of the experienced officer whom he had requested to have left.

The salient matters out of which the losses suffered by the State have grown were (1) the adoption of the system of local contracts, (2) the acceptance of contracts to supply the Army at extravagant prices, (3) the contracts to sell to contractors shortly afterwards at much lower prices. With regard to the first, although General Lyttelton considered that he had the great authority of Lord Kitchener for the adoption of this system, yet by his telegram of July 1st he himself strongly recommended it; but while Lord Kitchener regarded it as an experiment, General Lyttelton appears to have assumed that it was to be carried out to the end at all costs. . . .

General Lyttelton, however, may not have fully appreciated the true nature of the contracts to sell at the time that they were made; he appears to have thought that the Army was selling the whole of its stocks, good, bad, and indifferent, and not merely the portions that were sound; and this is hardly surprising, as it is the view taken of the contracts by Colonel Hipwell and Captain Limond when they appeared before the Committee presided over by Lieutenant-General Sir William Butler. . . . Some responsibility for the extension of Meyer's and Stepne's contracts must however fall on the General. This is not a mere matter of detail, and in Meyer's case we think that he allowed himself to be unduly influenced by an unfounded story of a promise made by Colonel Morgan, and did not make sufficient inquiry into the mode in which the contracts had in fact been carried out. Colonel Hipwell says that the General recommended the extension, and the General says that he did so on Colonel Hipwell's recommendation: the responsibility rests on both.

CORRUPTION.

Under this head the report says:—Although we have had to report that large losses have occurred by reason of the inept management of the Supply and Pay Department in South Africa, we can also report that there is no evidence that any of the officers in charge of these departments or any officer holding His Majesty's commission with the exception of those mentioned below have received any bribe or inducement, pecuniary or otherwise, from any contractor or contractor's agent. While the cases in which a commissoned officer took money from a contractor are very rare, at the same time it is clear that the paragraph in the Army Service Corps regulation forbidding social intercourse with contractors was disregarded even by officials holding responsible positions.

"The following individual cases have been brought to light in which officers and non-comulsioned officers have had pecuniary relations with contractors.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Two commissioned officers have admitted taking money from a contractor. Captain Joseph Hopkins, Quarter-master of the Queen's Bays, received £214 in all but stated that he did nothing in return for it we are informed that since giving evidence he has died, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamnett, Army Service Corps received £200, according to the evidence of James Morgan for having assisted in getting certain stocks handed over to Meyer (Limited.)

Two Army Service Corps officers have admitted that they borrowed money (since repaid) from contractors; one had the excuse that he was only twenty-three years of age when he did it, and he said that he did not know that it was wrong; such borrowings are of course extremely reprehensible. . . .

It has been alleged by a witness in South Africa that Lieutenant and Quartermaster Sparke, Army Service Corps, received payments from Meyer or one of his agents: such evidence as has been adduced before us does not enable us to pronounce upon this officer's innocence or guilt, and we refer the case to the War Office.

There are also three matters which call for explanation by Captain Douglas Jones, Army Service Corps. His banking account in March, 1903, shows that he received £29 8s. in respect of purchase money of certain Army supplies, and paid it into his own private account; that he received £150 paid in by cheque signed by F. C. Morgan, and that he received £200 cash. He has not explained these matters to our satisfaction, and, as we are not prosecutors and have no means of testing the accuracy of his explanations, we can only refer this case also to the War Office.

In three other cases the names of officers have been mentioned as recipients of money from contractors, but for various reasons it was undesirable or impossible for us to take their evidence. We therefore refrain from making any report on their cases.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Those whose names are set out in the first column of Schedule A. have admitted receiving money from contractors. Those in the second column have been accused by witnesses in South Africa of such receipt, and have denied it before us. We refer these cases to the War Office.

# HOW AMBASSADORS FALL.

## STORIES OF FAMOUS ENGLISH DIPLOMATISTS.

### Recalled by the "Blazing Indiscretions" of Prince Hohenlohe.

### "SILENCE IS GOLDEN."

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Prince Alexander, of Hohenlohe, is responsible for the publication of his father's Memoirs. He had a long interview with Prince von Bulow, and afterwards resigned his office of Sub-Governor of Alsace.

BY ARLEY.

What His Majesty the Kaiser has dubbed "the arrant tactlessness" of Prince Hohenlohe in publishing his "Memoirs" is by no means without parallel in the annals of British diplomacy. It is not often, however, that an experienced diplomat commits himself to tactless utterances during his period of office—not at any rate sufficiently tactless as to make his recall necessary. It is more often when writing in the calm privacy of their homes that Ambassadors become dangerously reminiscent. It seems almost paradoxical to suggest that indiscretions are more often committed with the pen than with the tongue, but let facts speak for themselves. Probably the only living English Ambassador who has been "sent home" is Lord Sackville, now an old gentleman of eighty, whose "life" would be not less interesting than Prince Hohenlohe's. In 1888 Lord Sackville was British Ambassador at Washington. Nobody was more justly celebrated than he for a reserve which not even the movement of an eyelid violated. His utterances in public were the essence of candied diplomacy. He was, in fact, a model representative of a model court. But he had opinions of his own, nevertheless, and in one moment of abstractedness he forgot that his "opinions" (as an ambassador) were his master's and not his own. That fatal moment occurred at the time of the Presidential election, upon which Lord Sackville ventured to write a very innocuous letter. The letter was red by President Cleveland, who promptly caused Lord Sackville to be sent packing at short notice. Another instance of an aged ambassador's indiscretion is that of Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., which is of more recent date. Sir Horace was born in Calcutta, and was sent home (to Paris) to school, and can remember the funeral of General Lafayette in 1834. His memory, then, at the time he published his Reminiscences was one of something like seventy years. He ended a notable career as His Majesty's Ambassador in Vienna, retiring in 1900. Then he wrote those charming volumes which made such a sensation that an Authors Club dinner at which he was the victim of the evening, he was told that even Miss Marie Corelli would have envied him the advertisement he received. Sir Horace's indiscretion consisted in publishing an interview he had with the Emperor of Austria, which, in this official report he had marked "Confidential." The result was that Lord Lansdowne, on behalf of the Government, was compelled to take notice of Sir Horace's very reprehensible conduct," A further result was that a new regulation was issued in the foreign office list forbidding all the members of the Service publishing their experiences without permission either during their service or after their retirement. Some of Sir Horace's observations on "arrogant Prussian junkerdom" make his volumes as entertaining as any novel we know.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## LORD MAYOR IN PARIS.

### Parisians Impressed by the Civic Procession.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Aldermen made a state procession through the principal streets of Paris to the Hotel de Ville to-day, and were rapturously welcomed by densely massed crowds.

The weather was magnificent.

The Parisians were delighted with the brilliance of the civic cortege.

## DURHAM COLLIERY DISASTER.

### Distressing Scenes at the Pit-head.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Hitherto thirty bodies have been recovered from the Wingate Mine. The rescue work is proceeding with the utmost heroism.

Several Labour Members of the House of Commons assisted at the rescuing to-day.

There are great crowds at the pit-head and most distressing scenes are witnessed among the hundreds of wailing women and children.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

All of the miners entombed at the Wingate mine have been rescued.

[Wingate is in the heart of the Durham coal-field and so near to other colliery-villages that it is difficult to tell where the one ends and the next one begins. Wingate pits have been fairly free from casualties heretofore. though some of the most terrible disasters on record have happened in the immediate neighbourhood, that at Trimdon some years ago being the most recent. The fact that several members of Parliament joined the rescue parties need occasion no surprise, for the Durham Miners' Association sends quite a number of its members to St. Stephen's.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE WEST RIDING DECISION.

### Appeal to the Lords.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The Government has decided to appeal to the Lords in the matter of the Judgment of the Court of Appeal on the Education Act of 1892, regarding non-provided schools, owing to the necessity for clearing up the numerous difficulties arising from the Judgment and the doubts of local authorities on the subject of the legality of certain expenditures.

## THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

### Frequent Murders by Greeks.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

Owing to the frequency of the murders of the Bulgarians by Greeks in the districts of Drama and Kavala which are within the British Gendarmery Supervision, the 5th Grand Vizier has made strong complaints to the Hellenic Minister of the presence of Greek bands in Macedonia, also of the conduct of the Greek Consular officers and the Metropolitan of Drama, and demanding the latter's recall.

# LONDON "SUN'S" LAST RAY.

## FAMOUS EVENING NEWSPAPER SUCCUMBS.

### Thirteen Years' Struggle.

["BOMBAY GAZETTE TELEGRAM."]

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The well-known London Evening Newspaper, *The Sun*, is defunct.

Following upon several more or less severe attacks of coma, Mr. T. P. O'Connor's infant has gently passed to rest in the year of its bahmitzvah. Though often pink and lively, it had spasms from its birth, and the wonder is it survived till the knickerbocker period. There will be many long faces in Fleet-street to-day now that the *Sun* has ceased to shed its rays upon the dim purlieus of the old Alsatia. Journalists who remember its bright and attractive first numbers thirteen years ago will be speculating and nodding their heads gravely as to the cause of its failure to attain a green old age. Two reasons present themselves: its varied politics, and its numerous appearances before the Judges in actions for libel. But to the former theory may be chiefly placed the failure of the *Sun*. Mr. T. P. O'Connor was thirteen years ago as keen upon Home Rule as he is now. The political vaticinations in which he is now indulging in Canada were as pronounced when he issued the first number of the *Sun* as they are to-day. Yet the country was on the eve of the greatest era of Conservatism it has ever had. Before the Tory tide then coming in, the advanced Radicalism of the *Sun* had no chance, but the paper's general buoyancy and lightness kept it afloat. In its first number the London newspaper reading public had an admirable evening paper. Following the example of *The Westminster Gazette*, which had appeared six months earlier, the *Sun's* first number was printed on green paper. (Its general style has been closely followed by the new Calcutta evening paper, the *Empire*.) Finding that the cloud never seemed to entirely clear from its face Mr. O'Connor eventually disposed of the paper, and later on Mr. Horatio Bottomley became its proprietor. At one time or another the *Sun* was edited by some very clever journalists, notably by Mr. Theodore Dahle and by others equally clever who were not Journalists. One of the latter was the late Dan Leno, who occupied the editorial sanctum for one day, much to the amusement of Fleet streeters generally. Another "editor" was the late Dr. Parker of the City Temple, whose stop-press news consisted of such tit-bits of information as "Young man, the wages of sin is death."

Three or four years ago, when the *Sun*, to be consistent, should have ridden upon the incoming Radical tide. It was purchased by the proprietors of the *Globe*, who stand for ultra-Toryism of an unbending type, and the paper thus found itself again in direct opposition to the political trend of the time. Its new proprietors made it a compact 8-page paper, improved its tone and its methods of circulation, but it had a gigantic trust combination to fight against in the evening newspaper enterprise, and it has now followed the old and once-popular *Echo* into oblivion. The *Sun's* printer suddenly predeceased it three weeks ago. Than John Sansome, the *Sun's* late editor, no more amiable, and few more able, Journalists are to be met with in the heart of newspaperdom.

ARLEY.

## THE SHANGHAI SIKH STRIKE.

### Measures for Future Discipline Adopted.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that consequent upon the Sikh strike there of 30th September a new urgent regulation has been promulgated for the enforcement of disciplinary measures in case of similar cases in future.

## JAPANESE SHIP-BUILDING.

### To Await Report on Latest Warships.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

Reuter (Tokio) says that a special Committee has been appointed to investigate the newest designs of warships and it is consequently expected that the completion of the warships now building will be considerably delayed.

## ITALY ARMING.

### Large Sums for Army and Navy.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The Italian newspapers indicate that Government is resolved to expend large sums on the Army and Navy, especially in purchasing new field artillery from Krupp.

## FRENCH AMBASSADOR FOR TOKIO.

### M. Gerard Sails at Once,

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

M. Gerard, the new French Ambassador, sails for Tokio immediately, he is one of the ablest and most experienced of French diplomatists.

## RUSSIAN MINISTER AT SIAM.

### Promoted to Plenipotentiary.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

M. Olarovsky, Russian Minister and Resident at Siam, has been promoted to Minister Plenipotentiary.

## NEW YORK GOVERNORSHIP.

### Keen Electoral Campaign.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The electoral campaign for the Governorship of New York is being pursued with extraordinary vigour. Mr. Hearst, the Democratic candidate, is straining every nerve to ensure success.

President Roosevelt has sent Mr. Root and others to stump the State on behalf of the Republican Mr Hughes.

## THE CLYDE STRIKERS.

### Masters not Keen on Arbitration.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 16.

Fifteen thousand Clyde strikers are idle, and the masters are indisposed to arbitration.

# KAISER AT KRUPP WEDDING.

## GERMANY'S RICHEST HEIRESS WEDS A YOUNG DIPLOMAT.

### Story of the Biggest Gun Works in the World.

### BRIDE'S INCOME £1,000,000 A YEAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Miss Bertha Krupp, who is the richest heiress in Germany, was married to-day to a diplomat named Herr von Bohlenhalbach, who becomes the head of the firm of Krupp.

The Kaiser was present at the wedding.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

On the occasion of yesterday's wedding of Miss Krupp £130,000 sterling was distributed for the benefit of the employes in Krupps works.

No marriage outside royal circles has probably ever excited so much interest in Germany as the wedding of Miss Bertha Krupp, the heiress of the gigantic works at Essen, which were bequeathed to her by her father, who died somewhat tragically a few years ago. His testamentary dispositions gave to his younger daughter a munificent dowry in cash and left Essen to the elder, now the bride of the week.

Frau Von Bohlen-halbach (as she now is) owns besides the Krupp Works, the town of Essen with its 250,000 inhabitants. The Krupp Works employ upwards of 49,000 men and contain about 3,500 steam engines, 1,500 furnaces, 500 steam cranes, 200 steam hammers, and several dozen Bessemer converters. Apart from the bewildering mazs of iron and steel works at Essen, Miss Bertha Krupp owns 547 iron mines situated in different countries, three coal mines, and numerous quarries. The factories and the whole town of Essen are lighted by gas, and electricity works belonging to the Krupp firm. The Krupp Works contain within their boundaries more than fifty miles of railway 100 miles of telegraph wire, and 200 miles of telephone wires. Miss Bertha Krupp is absolute owner of her kingdom, for the 40,000 workers toiling for her comprise with their families a total of more than 200,000 dependent on her nod. If the other concerns be added we have a total of 300,000 persons in her kingdom.

Besides her factories, mines, railways, telegraphs, and telephones, Miss Bertha Krupp also owns her own bakeries, slaughter-houses, and general stores, which supply her employes with the necessities of life at remarkably cheap prices. With few exceptions, her workmen inhabit model cottages belonging to her and let to them at very cheap rents. Her subjects are under her sceptre as under no other ruler throughout the Empire. She has her own army, regularly drilled, with stern rules of discipline. It is called a fire brigade, or crops of watchmen, because it would be unpermissible by law for Miss Krupp to enlist troops, but they are as much a body of picked troops as any in Germany. Her army under these two appelations numbers more than 900 men, all of whom are well armed. They guard not only the factories at night but also Miss Krupp's own private residence at Essen, Miss Krupp also maintains, like any monarch, a special bodyguard of detectives to watch over her personal safety, for many ruthless Anarchists have threatened to assassinate the owner of one of the greatest capitalist concerns in the world, and many malcontent employees of the Krupp Works who have been discharged by their superiors for one offence or another have menaced her with personal violence. She owns the churches, the hospitals, the hotels, the art and science institutes, and the museums at Essen, where she is commonly known as "Queen Krupp." Her estates and power, as well as her income, go on increasing from year to year.

The reserve fund of the Essen Works, according to a balance sheet recently published, amounts to nearly £20,000,000, and Miss Krupp's net income from the Essen business last year exceeded £600,000. This amount added to other supplementary revenues, brings up her total annual income approximately to £1,000,000. Miss Krupp's great-grand-father was a humble village blacksmith, and her grand-father started life in the same capacity. Although Miss Krupp is enthroned as a despot at Essen her absolute rule over her community of dependants is thoroughly benevolent in character. Her father brought her up to take practical interest in the Krupp Works. Miss Krupp's friends have often suggested to her that she might with advantage to herself abandon the ancestral home at Essen and take a prominent part in the high society of Berlin, which would always have welcomed her with open arms. They assured her that she could marry a Prince by the end of her first season in society. Miss Krupp, however dislikes the theory of absentee ownership, and has always maintained her resolution to make the house at Essen overlooking the works from which she draws her permanent home. Miss Krupp has always declared that she would marry the man of her own free choice, and now she has carried out her intention. Her aristocratic husband will have to abandon his diplomatic career, and out of consideration for her love of grim, smoky Essen agree to make his home there during the greater part of the year.

Knowing human nature it is hardly surprising to find that Miss Krupp's employees do not appreciate her good qualities and charitable ways. The lack of personal freedom jars on them. They admit that the Krupp Works are carried on on humanitrain lines, but they declare that it is too grandmotherly to suit their tastes. Great care has been taken to prevent Miss Krupp from becoming spoilt by the possession of vast wealth. She has been trained to read a simple, natural life in the old home at Essen. She is a fearless rider, a keen tennis-player, and an enthusiastic participant in every outdoor pastime. She rows, skates, and plays golf or hockey with equal facility. She has mixed very little in fashion, able society, and so far from indulging in luxury in dress, her costumes are always conspicuous for their extreme simplicity. She is fair, and rather pretty than otherwise; somewhat below medium height, and reveals a tendency towards rotundity.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

### Split into Two Camps.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The *Times* anticipates an open rupture between the Moderates and Extremists at the forthcoming Indian Congress over the election of a President.

It praises the attitude of the Moderates whose ideas in principle are compatible with loyalty to the Crown as compared to the flagrant sedition of the Extremists. If the Extremists carry the election of Tilak, the Congress will be definitely committed to a policy of sedition and the Moderates must either then secede to the Congress or at least form themselves into an irreconcilable opposition.

## THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 16.

The Chitral Relief force reached Ziarat on the 16th of October where the 40th Pathans, the escorting regiment, halted for eight days, while the second battalion of the 39th Garhwal Rifles march on to, and the first battalion march back from, Chitral.

Ziarat is three marches away from Chitral, at an elevation of about 8,000 feet, and surrounded with hils, averaging 14,000 feet.

The 40th Pathans, with the relieved battalion of Garhwalis, leaves Ziarat on the 18th and marchet straight back to Nowshera.

General Sir Edmund Barrow proceeded with the relieving column to Chitral, where he will inspect the position and will return with the relieved battalion.

[For further Indian Telegrams see page 6.]

# FROM BOMBAY TO FIUME.

## Home by "Austrian-Lloyd's."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

FIUME, SEPTEMBER 22.

Whatever the prospects of Esperanto being adapted by the world at large—and it must be confessed that the Geneva Congress last August helped that common tongue not a little—there is very little doubt that a knowledge of it would be a most useful acquirement on board a ship where Englishmen and women struggle to make themselves understood by Commander, Officers and men who speak fluently every European language but that of Great Britain. It is marvellous, nevertheless, how pleasantly the wheels of life go round in spite of this difficulty. A small minority of the passengers may have a smattering of Italian or German and a good reading knowledge of French, but one and all inevitably glide, after much ineffectual stumbling either into vehement English or current Hindustani, with despair in their hearts. The foreigner, meanwhile, displays the most wonderful intelligence, intuition and good will towards a mutual understanding, and gradually things shake down into a situation which, in spite of technical obstacles, may be described as "bien entendu." The *entente* quickly becomes of the most cordial character, and before many days prejudice on each side is dead and sunk out of sight in the cobalt sea. Not a little of this is due to the discovery of the fact that the ship's officers have managed to pick up in sundry ways a good working knowledge of English which they very modestly rate much too low. The Englishman, of course, and as usual, will not risk any display of his truly limited stock of foreign tongues, and thus remains at "love" in the language game all the time, complacently losing such opportunities as present themselves for improvement. Therefore, I say again, Esperanto might come in usefully in emergencies, and there need be no "mauvaise honte" about an "accent," as I believe the pronunciation is, of a most practical downright spoken-as-it-is-written character.

What must be an unusual incident occurred the recent voyage of the "China" from Bombay to Fiume. A shark went for the log in a playful mood, bit off the brass business end, made away with it, leaving the cord idly floating on the face of the waters, and was seen no more. Fortunately the ship is provided with spare logs for such emergencies and a new one was adjusted to record our daily run. The scientific bait cannot beof much use to that shark, I should say, and by this time he must bitterly regret his reckless bite. Another amusing, though at first a somewhat alarming, incident broke the monotony of the journey at Port Said just as we greedy passengers were rejoicing in the first grapes of the season brought on board for our delectation. One of the crew, having worked hard at coaling all the early morning hours, got plied with some fiery liquor by an interested visitor to the ship. He became noisy and supremely foolish. One of his fellows jeered saying he was no sailor to behave in such a fashion. This stung him, and to prove himself an expert seaman, he forthwith, while volubly but incoherently proclaiming his merits, proceeded to climb the ropes to the cross-trees of the mainmast. Everyone was somewhat nervous, officers and men called to the man to desist, but cries of "Marco, Marco" and entreaties to come down were of no avail. He went on, and having reached the cross-trees, swaying gracefully, he saluted and called all to witness that none but a good sailor could have mounted so easily to that dizzy height. Then, when we hoped he had dared enough, he climbed the rest, and worst, of the way to the very top of the mast, saluted again and shouted triumphantly.

At last he quitley proceeded to come down, a feat he accomplished as easily and steadily as he had gone up. But once on deck, he swayed about like the tipsy wretch he was really. Nemesis skilfully decoyed him aft by the offer of a glass of Vermouth, a hint that Marco responded to immediately. The Vermouth was only another name for a more wholesome and sobering draught concocted for him by the doctor. Marco has been absolutely quiet since, confining himself to his duties on the normal level of the deck.

Our weather from start to finish of the voyage left nothing to desire, except perhaps, a little lower temperature in the Red Sea. Even there, a strong head wind enabled us to bear up, and the "China" proved absolutely steady from the moment she left Bombay until she entered Fiume harbour, so that there was no excuse whatever for "mal de mer". Rolling or pitching seemed equally impossible, and these rare and combined virtues would recommend any ship to the squeamish, and stone fully for slowness of progress. At Suez we could not land—no one particularly wanted to—as a case of plague had occurred there.

No matter how often one makes the journey through the Suez Canal, it is impossible to withhold surprise and admiration at the rapid growth and extension of the greenery on the western bank. The casuarinas are flourishing to an amazing degree; they are seeding freely, and whether by the agency of nature or art, are fast spreading out into regular woods, waving gaily and holding out certain hopes of a permanent plantation that must eventually have a beneficent effect on the district. In one stretch I noticed that the tall poplar has been planted and its slender stems are springing up most successfully. Date palms even are here and there in full bearing. The trees at the different neatly kept "Gares" are fast becoming giants in strength and beauty, and should be by this time, independent of artificial irrigation. When one remembers the tiny scrubby tamarisk bushes that represented vegetation on the Canal twenty years ago, it is refreshing to admit that the measures taken to make the desert blossom as the rose have borne ample fruit. The permanence of the work undertaken to widen the Canal on the opposite bank that has been now proceeding for several months, is not so assured. The rails on which the trucks full of sand were rolled away by small engines when I last passed through, have been in great measure covered up by the moving sand, and much Sisyphus up-hill toil will have to be done to keep the retaining wall of the east side from being overwhelmed by the avalanches of sand that are perpetually rolling down the slopes. The gallant Egyptian donkey is now doing the work of the engines, drawing off the trucks of sand inland.

The Mediterranean has been at its best since we entered it deeply, resolutely, blue crisp and calm, with an atmosphere that was perfect. Near Ithaca we saw some ships of the Mediterranean squadron, but Fiume has settled down into its usual commercial calm and no trace remains of the recent visit of Lord Charles Beresford and his fleet. Crete as we steamed by, looked stonily indifferent, on her southern shore at least, to the going or staying of Prince George, which, according to the papers, had been exercising the political minds of her people. The beautiful palace of the late Empress Elizabeth in Corfu has been purchased by an English Company for something over a quarter of a million sterling. It will be converted into a fashionable sanatarium. Some idea of establishing a second Monte Carlo there was entertained, but was abandoned, as the permission of the necessary authorities—which must be the Greek Government was refused. Very properly so. One authorised Monte Carlo is quite enough in a wicked world, particularly when they "play the game" more or less unofficially all over the globe in financial and non-financial circles, from Klondyke to London City

In coasting by Greece and some of her many islands and thence up the Adriatic by the Dalmatian shore, in ideal weather, and sometimes near enough to see the vineyards and olive plantations, the cornfields, ancient windmills, the mind, reverts to the volume "The Gates of the East" every page of which is fraught with allusions and descriptions that revive the past of these classic lands, and inspire the traveller with a longing to explore their many beauties. But time and other even more needed treasures are lacking, desire must die in regret, while he wends his way westward in the hope that home and all it means will not end in disappointment. The returning prodigal is really quite a simple pilgrim, with gentle aspirations for the simple life of which one hears so much and sees so little. The gorgeous East has sunk far below the horizon, and quenched are its golden gleams and its roseate glow. Nothing of their brightness remains to colour the dreams of the homeward-bound, and help him to face the stern reality that is the main feature of the cold practical West. There is still the long but interesting railway journey across Europe, or half of it to be negociated, before the true West is reached and the great heart of the civilised world is found beating in all its pristine vigour.

# FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

## PLOT AGAINST THE TSAR.

### The "Meteor" Incident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 29.

A speech delivered by Archbishop Bourne of Westminster at the opening of the Roman Catholic Congress at Brighton this week has been greatly resented by the Republican party in France and may for the time being cast some shadow over the Anglo-French *Entente*. The Archbishop in his inaugural speech strongly condemned the French Separation Law as the work of an anti-Christian Government imbued with the desire of banishing the name of God and the guidance of Christianity from the public life of France. The Republican papers protest against these criticisms not only as ill-timed, misleading and unjust but as an unwarranted interference in French domestic affairs. It would, they declare, have a deplorable effect upon French feeling towards England if it were believed that the ultra-clerical and anti-Republican party in France could count upon the support of English Catholics as a body. Four members of the Cabinet in speeches delivered this week, referring to the refusal of the Episcopate to accept the Separation Law, declared that the Law would be enforced but that the Government could not play into the hands of those desiring political martyrdom. An attempt is being made to form a French Catholic League which would come to terms with the Government by taking advantage of the Public Worship Associations scheme as a means of securing the free use of the Churches and the control of Church property, but inasmuch as M. Henri des Houx, the founder of the League, thereby defies both the Pope and the Bishops, any following that he may have will probably not be numerous to count for much and must in any case be schismatical.

THE SUNDAY REST.

The French Government is now fully realising the mistake committed by the enactment of its ill-considered law requiring proprietors of hotels, cafes, restaurants and shops to grant employes one day's rest per week, either on Sunday or a week-day. The Socialist party which was principally responsible for this piece of grand-motherly legislation, rushed the measure through just before the recess—apparently without having taken the trouble to ascertain the views of those whom it would affect. The result may be however to cause a considerable decline in the popularity of the Socialists among the electorate, even including the working classes who do not fail to observe that State intervention has in this instance played havoc with business interests and that not only economic disturbance but the destruction of the holiday aspects of the French Sunday are threatened by the Government action. The first real attempt at complete enforcement of the new law was made by the authorities last Sunday and met with considerable opposition and difficulty. Being of Socialist origin the measure was not, of course, inspired by any Sabbatarian or religious feeling. Nevertheless numbers of shop assistants obeying the mandate of their trades union made noisy demonstrations outside the establishments which remain open since they had chosen to give their assistants a rest on some other day than Sunday. The cry raised was for simultaneous closing of all shops on Sunday "*C'est le Dimanche que nous voulons*"! There were considerable disorder and some collisions with the police resulting in several arrests. There is now a general desire for the revision of the law with due regard for the interests of the various branches of trade and business affected, proper discretion being also allowed to the executive in the application of the law.

FRENCH MILITARY EFFICIENCY.

Much gratification is felt here at the favourable testimony generally borne by the correspondents of the English Newspapers to French Military efficiency as revealed by the recent manœuvres which are regarded as proving that the French Army is thoroughly ready for any effort that may be required of it. The Germans on their side are similarly gratified at the admiration expressed by English observers for the thoroughness of the German manœuvres attesting all branches of the service and the solidity yet perfect mobility of the troops of all arms.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

M. Stolypin, the Russian Premier, has now declared open war against the Constitutional Democrats whose moderate liberalism seems to be an intolerable offence to the reactionary bureaucratic clique surrounding the Tsar. Not only the Congress proposed to be held by the party but even their private meetings have been prohibited. In fact M. Stolypin appears to have been completely captured by the reactionary influences which brought about the dissolution of the first Duma. Thus the gulf between the Tsar and his people is ever widening and all the ferocious repressive measures taken by the authorities have only the effect of stimulating the savagery of the revolutionaries.

M. Mourontseff, who was President of the recently dissolved Duma, lately said to an interviewer that Russian justice was now administered exactly like that of the Russian Revolutionary tribunal, the only difference being that in Russia it was administered by the party of reaction. Trepoff is dead, but the reign of terror continues,—arrests on a large scale are made on the faintest suspicion, about 200 suspects are daily expelled from St. Petersburg or sent into exile and there are daily hangings of revolutionaries in various places. Yet outrages of all kinds and armed robberies, frequently accompanied by murder, continue, and in this respect the capital is getting to be in as bad a state as many of the provincial towns. The anti-revolutionary party in Russia is now known as the union of the Russian people and is allowed by the authorities to hold meetings for carrying on its propaganda against Jews, Liberals and Revolutionaries.

PLOT AGAINST THE TSAR.

The Tsar, Tsaritsa, and their children have passed much of their time during the last few weeks cruising in the Gulf of Finland on board the Imperial Yacht where they probably feel much safer than in any of the Imperial palaces where there is always a haunting distrust of the loyalty of the troops who guard them. A plot was in fact recently discovered at Peterhof, the last sojourning place of the Tsar. It was of so serious a character that the Premier recommended his Majesty not to attend the funeral of the murdered General Minn or the grand review of the Guards. The warning was not unheeded, nothing more terrible or wearing can be imagined than the life led for a long time past by the Tsar and his consort, compelled as they are to be constantly on the watch against poisoners and assassins and not really knowing whom to trust.

GERMAN ANTIPATHY

German affairs do not afford much material for satisfactory comment from a British or French point of view. In France it is hoped that Great Britain, as much for her own sake as to reassure her allies and friends, will maintain her army as well as her navy at the proper level, considering the extreme uncertainty of the political situation in many quarters. In fact a strong England is regarded as a most necessary counterpoise to a strong Germany and one of the best guarantees of the maintenance of the world's peace. In this connection observers do not overlook the fact that Germany is largely increasing her fleet in the North Sea and already has more extensive dock accommodation for large battleships in those waters than England possesses. The Anglophobe section of the German Press has endeavoured to create bad blood against England over an alleged act of discourtesy on the part of the British harbour authorities at Portsmouth towards the German pleasure steamer "Meteor" one of the liners of the Hamburg America Company which was taking a party of German tourists round the British coasts. It was asserted in a statement issued by the steamship Company that the "Meteor" sought refuge in Portsmouth harbour under stress of weather but was [illegible] pitably ordered out and compelled to resume her voyage despite the heavy sea that was running at the time. All this story was absolutely incorrect. The weather was not such as to compel the "Meteor" to go into Portsmouth harbour at all; but if she did enter the Naval harbour, then permission should have been previously asked as is the rule for all mercantile vessels entering the Naval harbour. Moreover, the Captain of the "Meteor" took the further liberty of attempting to pick up one of the Admiralty bouys. A number of her passengers provided with cameras occupied themselves in photographing the harbour, the forts and the warships. Small wonder then that the harbour master should have politely requested the "Meteor" to move further off, but the weather at the time was in no way tempestuous, merely a little fresh. The whole incident would be a trifling one were it not for the malevolence displayed by the German press which shows itself to be little influenced by the recent visits and amenities exchanged between mercantile and journalistic representatives of the two countries.

PRINCE GEORGE'S RETIREMENT.

Prince George has at last abandoned the thorny seat of his semi-sovereignty in Crete and has left the Island after issuing a proclamation to the Cretans earnestly recommending them to place confidence in his successor, M. Zaimis whom the King of the Hellenes, with the assent of the Protecting Powers, has appointed as High Commissioner. There has been growing discontent in the Island since it became clear that the Protecting Powers would not countenance the aspirations of the inhabitants for union with Greece. Matters reached a crisis on the departure of the Prince to Halepa which an insurgent band attempted to prevent. A conflict ensued between the insurgents and some of the international troops resulting in a few killed and wounded on both sides. A strong force of blue-jackets with a machine gun was subsequently landed from H. M. Cruiser Barham. The Cretans have been turbulent under all their rulers for centuries past and it is to be feared that M. Zaimis may lack the necessary prestige to keep them in order and prevent their Hellenic aspirations from going the length of altogether rejecting Turkish suzerainty.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

The relations between Turkey and Bulgaria, unsatisfactory for a long time past, have reached a state of great tension owing to the assembly of an army of 100,000 men near the Turkish frontier, ostensibly for the purpose of manœuvres. The Sultan, greatly distrusting his neighbours, promptly secured by placing a force of nearly equal strength respectively [illegible] distance of the Bulgarians. The within striking distance within a few weeks is regarded as outbreak of war unless the Powers put pressure more than probable to induce him to remove upon Prince Ferdinand of the frontier and his legions from the vicinity. [illegible] send his troops to manœuvre in this Powers however have been very [illegible] danger. matter despite many warnings of consequences. The perturbed condition of Macedonia justifies the gravest disquietude and the whole Balkan Peninsula may be described as in a simmering state with Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania and Greece ready to fly at each other's throats over the prospective spoils of the "Sick Man." But although Abdul Hamid may be positively as well as figuratively a Sick Man, the Ottoman Empire is far from having lost all its former vigour and will certainly die very hard.

## ANOTHER LAY OF A SALT INSPECTOR.

As I smoke my after-dinner
Inexpensive, fragrant weed,
I am forcibly inclined to
Think our life is lone indeed.

Listen while I briefly tell you
Busy toilers in a town,
Of the labours of us Salt men
Hard worked servants of the Crown.

In a gruesome isolation
We pursue our daily round;
Very meagre, I assure you,
Is the pleasures to be found,

In a life which practically
Means you seldom see a face
Which has any faint connection
With the Anglo-Saxon race.

No attractious culinary
Whet a jaded appetite
Blunted by a long acquaintance
With the same dish every night

*Par frigoris et caloris*
We assuredly must be;
If you have your doubts about it
Come and live a year with me.

Often sitting out the whole night
On the watch for smugglers bold
Longing for the break of morning
To dispel the biting cold.

When you, weary, seek your pillow
We must forth on

## THE "ISIS" ACCIDENT.

### Graphic Account by a Passenger.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 16.

*The Pioneer* prints a long and graphic account given by a passenger of the accident on the "Isis." The writer says that the well-known Island course was being taken and the "Isis" was making good progress at the rate of about 17 knots, when a few minutes before noon on Monday a succession of alarming noises were heard in the region of the engine room. To the writer, who was strolling upon deck, just past the smoking room amid ships, it sounded as if all the chain cables on board were being run out at once, ending with a crash at one or more formidable explosions. Every one on deck jumped up, but there was nothing to be seen beyond the unusual spectacle of a P. and O. Captain making record time for the Bridge, from which proceeded "Give immediate orders for all hands to clear boats." For a few seconds the engines stowed down on, and then stopped, and one excited exclamation was heard that the ship was settling down by her head. But this was so obviously not the case that it passed unheeded, and otherwise no signs of alarm or of even any kind of commotion betrayed themselves. Shortly afterwards the Italian crew, who had behaved with the order and composure of Britishers, were seen returning to their stations, and the ship started going nearly as fast as before. By the time that the invalids had joined those on deck it began to be supposed that nothing serious had happened after all.

The first to tell a different tale were a few scared occupants of the smoking-room, where the marble tops of two heavy tables were lying in pieces on the floor while a thick iron stem of one of them had broken in several places. Fortunately none of the inmates of the room had been sitting near these tables, and no one was hurt. But what with the crash from just below, the wreckage of massive tables and the sudden upheaval of the rubber floor squares they had had sufficiently realistic experience of what feels like to be blown up. There was an anxious moment while the doctor descended to the engine-room, fully expecting to find it crowded with mangled victims. News, however, soon got about that even there no one was injured, and by lunch time information that there would probably be a delay of some 48 hours in reaching Port Said was received with equanimity born of the ignorance of the full extent of the disaster. It was known that the star-board propeller of the "Isis," a twin screw vessel, had gone, and that the consequent racing of the shaft had caused a violent explosion in the engine—room, but few realised all that this meant. To anticipate the affair, it may be said that the trouble was caused by a bad fracture of the afterpart of the shaft at the distance of a few feet from the propeller, and as the latter was carried away, a great rent was produced in the steam tube. The immediate sequel was the bursting of two cylinders of the star-board engine and the general wreckage in the engine—room, which will take months completely to repair.

It is understood that if an explosion had occurred while the piston was going down instead of at the moment of its upward stroke, a hole must have been blown through the vessel's bottom. While it is practically certain that if the Engineer on duty had not had courage and presence of mind in the midst of dangers and distractions instantaneously to do the right thing, the whole engine-room and its occupants would have been blown to pieces. It was clear enough afterwards that the Captain's prompt order for boats was only too well justified, and that for in few seconds there was imminent danger that the ship would be sinking almost at once, though a few passengers had any notion of this at the time. After arrival at Zante, during Tuesday and the forenoon of Wednesday, while the passengers were amusing themselves with explorations ashore a very fine piece of emergency-repairing had been improvised by the Captain and the Officers of "Isis." Huge wooden plugs had been fashioned to stop the mouth of the torn tube of the ruptured shaft and two Officers, taking it in turn to dive by the hour together, had contrived to get this well rammed into its place, working under the most difficult conditions ten feet under water. Their success had enabled the ship to be at last pumped dry, thus much facilitating the work which remained to be done by the Expert staff from the Suffolk."

The rest of the story is soon told. Four divers and a full complement of experts from the "Suffolk" worked almost continuously throughout the night, and by 10 o'clock on Thursday morning it was pronounced safe to start the "Isis" again on her way to Port Said.

An address of congratulation and thanks was presented to the Officers of the "Isis" by the passengers on board.

## ENGLISH MAILS TO KARACHI.

### Agitation for Direct Service,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 16.

The late arrival of the English mail this week, just three days behind time, consequent upon the breakdown of the 'Isis' off Zante, says the *Sind Gazette* once more brings into prominence the handicap under which the province of Sind labours owing to its dependence upon the ferry boat service to and from Bombay for despatch and receipts of its correspondence with the United Kingdom. On this occasion commercial houses will not be able to deal with the incoming mail till to-morrow (Wednesday). But inasmuch as to-morrow and the following day are close holidays on account of the great Hindu festival Diwalli, the practical outcome of the delay to mails will mean that this week's incoming mail can not be dealt with until next week. In other words the result of the accident to the 'Isis' is that Karachi is placed a week further away from Great Britain than she otherwise would be. This handicap not only applies to the present mail but is a permanent handicap so long as the mails for Karachi are dealt *via* Bombay.

Thus the English mail now ordinarily arrives in Bombay on Friday morning and leaves the following day. This same mail can only be answered from Karachi however by the mail sailing Bombay on the following Saturday viz., exactly a week later than from the Presidency Capital, so that the replies of Bombay import houses can reach their Manchester and Glasgow head-quarters seven days ahead of replies from their Karachi competitors. Important as this matter is there is another aspect of the present unsatisfactory mail arrangements that should command closest attention of the Foreign Offices of the Government of India and of the Supreme Government. For some years past machinations of certain European Powers in the Persian Gulf have been deliberately designed to undermine the position which a century of British effort, British blood and British money has created. Russia, and now Germany, with hardly a shadow of pretension to any commercial interest in the affairs of the Gulf, have encouraged heavily subsidised steamers to visit the Persian waters in the hope of creating some apology for trade, obviously with the ulterior motive of making an excuse for claiming an influential voice in deciding matters of politics regarding the countries, tribes Governments and connections of the Persian Gulf littoral—matters in which no European Power other than ourselves (Turkey, perhaps, excepted) are in any way entitled to interfere. The British Government have not been blind to what has been going on and in arranging, a short time back, for a more rapid mail service between Bombay and the principal ports of the Persian Gulf a step in right direction was taken. But how inadequate a step, if instead of paying a subsidy for accenerating the mail sevice between Bombay and the Gulf, the Government had straightaway recognised the superiority of Karachi as a distributing base for the Gulf mails and established a direct mail service between Aden and Karachi. Not only would Sind, Baluchistan, the Punjab and a large portion of Northern India have been benefited by a marked improvement in their mail services, but at the same time the whole of the ports of the Persian Gulf, like Karachi itself, would have been brought exactly one week nearer to the trading communities of Great Britain upon whose enterprise our commercial predominence in Southern Persia and in the districts served by the lower waters of the Euphrates and the Tigris so largely depends. No doubt we are within a measurable time of period when the extension of the Anatolian Railway to the terminus at the head of the Gulf, say at Koweit, will enable the Indian mails to be carried most expeditiously *via* Mesopotamia, Constantinople and Berlin. In the meantime it is unwise to ignore facts, one of the most prominent in this connection being that the establishment of the Aden-Karachi direct mail service—and the distribution of the Gulf mails from this port would save some 150 miles of unnecessary steaming for those mails and would place the whole of the Persian Gulf a week nearer to England than it is at present.

## THE JUNAGAD DEWAN'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, OCTOBER 16.

The Commission resumed hearing this morning when Jamnadas Purshotam was recalled and examined by Mr. Sukla. Witness explained that the annonymous account in 1950 had no connection with the annonymous account of 1948. Witness further said that the book in which a memorandum of *hundies* for Rs. 153,000 was kept was written subsequently from notes supplied by Jewa. Witness could remember all the entries in the book were made at one time by witness himself from the pencil notes of Jewa.

The prosecution next called Ambashanker Valabhji, the Mehta of Ibrahim, late Chief Officer of the Junagad Mint. He produced books of his master for the Samwat year 1948. There were no entries relating to any *hundees*. Witness could not find any entries in the books regarding sums of money paid to the Mint. There were no entries to show that the Vazier's money was received by Ibrahim to the extent of Rs. 50,000. If any amounts were paid to Ibrahim by the Mint, or the Vazier, the entries ought to appear in the books in their respective account. Two villages, namely Khimpadar and Vawda, belonging to the Vazier were managed by Ibrahim. The revenue of these villages was received and its account was kept by Ibrahim.

Alli Rahimtula was again called. He produced the Mint account books. Witness pointed out an account with the Vazier. In this account there were no entires to tally with the amount alleged to have been removed through the instrumentality of Purshotamrai. Witness quoted two entries to show that 985,571 1/2 *kories* were paid and 250 currency notes of Rs. 1000 each were received by the Vazier.

Noor-Mahomed Cassum, head *dafatari* of the Vazier since 1880, produced his master's books of account for the Samvat year 1848. Witness showed in the books the Vazier's account with Ibrahim, ex-Chief Officer of the Mint. There was also another account with Ibrahim about the management of certain villages belonging to the Vazier Saheb. There was no private or personal account of Ibrahim with the Vazier.

Jamnadas Virji Sijmal, the complainant in the case before the City Magistrate was next called. He said he has been a Vakil in Junagad for 10 or 12 years. The details of the charges mentioned by him in his information were supplied to him by Vithalji Hansraj and Jeewa Pragji. The former was *dafatari* in Jamdarkhana. He died some four years ago. Jeewa Pragji, who was witness cousin, was a metha in the Bombay firm of the accused. Another Jeewa died in Samwat 1958. Witness got the information of accused's crime in 1948, and further details were received in 1951, in connection with a hundi for Rs. 150. Jeewa's property was seized and he was taken before the Raiji. Witness further said that Jeewa demanded his wages for 44 months, while Raiji and Narsinghprasad averred he was indebted to their firm. Jeewas had told witness that about Rs. 130,000 were entered in an anonimous account. Witness was consulted about Jeewas' claim for wages, and he advised Jeewa to write all about the anonymous account and the disposal of the hundies entered therein. Witness drafted the letter which was copied by his brother Pramanand. It was signed by Jeewa and posted as a registered letter, and posted to Purshotumrai's address. Receipt for the letter was given to witness by Jeewa. He could not find it now and therefore could not produce it. Witness being asked why he allowed fourteen years to elapse before making the complaint, he said Purshotamrai was in power until 1903. After that he put the case before the late Dewan, who ordered witness to let it alone. Against Raiji, witness could only file a complaint when the new Dewan arrived in Junagad. Witness knew that State money was public money, and frauds in connection therewith should be exposed. Witness put the case before Baig the new Dewan, who referred him to the Judicial authorities. Purshotamrai's brother, Narsinghprasad, was appointed Officer in charge of the Political Department. When he shut the shop in Bombay in 1951, he remained in office until six months after Raiji left. Witness was never a State servant. He had often applied for service in the State but was refused. Raiji had all his relations in office: they were all "Nagar" by caste. Raiji was as it were the uncrowned king of Junagad in his time.

The next witness (called was the Assistant Superintendent Mr. Vaz, who produced all the books and papers which were handed over to him by the Special and City Foujdars. Twenty-seven books, seven letters and a list of hundies were all that he had charge of.

Mr. Sukla here closed the case for the prosecution putting in some documentary evidence. The document put in consisted of copies of the Junagad Government Gazette announcing the death of the late Nawab and the installation of the present Nawab. There was also a certified copy of Narsinghprasad's deposition.

In this deposition Narsingprasad had admitted that the "Sha" or anonymous account meant secret account. This deposition was made in a criminal proceeding against Jamnadas Purshotum the mehta in the Bombay firm of the accused's brother.

In reply to the Commissioners's inquiry Mr. Sukla said that the accused in that criminal proceeding was the first witness before the Commission.

Further inquiry was at this stage adjourned till to-morrow.

LATER.

A special sitting of the Commission was held late in the afternoon. On taking their seat, Mr. Gaekler said Mr. Wadia, in his opening statement, told us that he did not propose to take the evidence of the Vazier Saheb and he gave special reasons for it which we think, from his point of view, unanswerable. At the same time, the proceedings of this Court are in the nature of a Criminal prosecution on serious charges against a person who at one time occupied a high position in this State. When you (Mr. Sukla) closed your case yesterday, we had to consider whether we should not be wanting in our duty if we did not take steps to secure the evidence of the Vazier Saheb. We framed certain interrogatories on our own responsibility and requested the Dewan to get answers from the Vazier Saheb. Now we have received back the interrogatories and the answers to them, and I shall proceed to read them. Now the interrogatories and answers were as follows.—

Question 1.—Had Mr. Purshotamrai Sunderji Zala taken Rs 1,53,000 within a short period of the decease of late Nawab Saheb Bahadurkhanji?

Answer.—Yes.

Question 2.—If you reply the first question in the affirmative, then what was the reason shown for taking the money?

Answer.—He took the money saying it was required for the betterment of the State.

Question 3.—Was the money if you say it was taken by Mr. Purshotamrai, State money or your own?

Answer.—It was not mine; it was Government money.

Question 4.—If you say it was Government money how did they happen to be Government?

Answer.—It belonged to the treasury of the late Nawab Saheb Bahadurkhanji and the present Nawab knows it too.

Question 5.—If you say that he had taken the money, was it returned to you in any shape? Answer In no shape whatever has the money been returned to me.

The answer were signed by Wazir Saheb and attested by Amerji Anandji who produced them before the Commission. The Court was crowded and when the deposition was read it created a sensation. Mr. Vazir could not write and his signature was in the handwriting of Amerji.

## TELEGRAPH COMMITTE.

### Programme of the Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 16.

The Telegraph Committee leave Simla on the 27th of this month, proceeding direct to Karachi. From Karachi they go by sea to Bombay, where they will halt for a week. They then proceed to Ahmedabad visiting Baroda *en route*. They then return to Bombay and go southward to Secunderabad and Madras, from whence some of the members will visit certain stations in the south of India.

From Madras the whole Committee will go on to Calcutta, arriving there early in December and where they will stay for about a month.

LATER.

The following is the tour programme of the Telegraph Committee.

Leave Simla 27th October, arrive Karachi 29th, halt 30th and 31st, leave Karachi 1st November by steamer, arrive Bombay 3rd and halt till 10th. The Committee then divides.

The President, two members and the Secretary leave Bombay 11th, arrive Ahmedabad 12th, halt 13th, leave 14th and arrive Bombay 15th, leaving again for Secunderabad in the evening. They halt at Secunderabad 17th to 19th, leave on 20th and arrive in Madras 21st.

The second party consisting of three members, leave Bombay 11th November, arrive Belgaum 12th, halt 13th and arrive Bangalore 15th where they halt till 18th. They leave Bangalore 19th and arrive, Madras 20th, where the whole Committee halts till 25th.

The first party leaves Madras 26th, halts at Calicut 28th and 29th, leaves on 30th and arrives in Madras December 1st, halts Cocanda 3rd, and reaches Calcutta 5th.

The second party leaves Madras 26th halts at Madura 29th and arrives at Madras on December 1st, depart on 2nd and reaches Calcutta 4th.

All articles for the President or members of the Committee should be addressed by name, Telegraph Committee Camp.

## BARRISTERS AT LOGGERHEADS.

### Alleged Assault in Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 16.

The fight between Barristers culminated this afternoon in Mr. Vakharia, Barriste-at-law applying for a process to issue against Mr. J. C. Jordan, Barrister-at-law charging him with grievous hurt. The complainant appeared as counsel for an accused person, while Mr. Jordan conducted the prosecution and that during the course of cross-examination of one witness for the defence, Mr. Jorden began to put questions to witness under cross-examination in Hindustani. The witness did not seem to understand his questions as put to him by the accused and as he stood so complainant submitted to the Court that Mr. Jordan should be asked to put his questions through the Court Interpreter who was present. The Magistrate upheld the objection and during the course of arguments accused became, complainant states, "very rude and obnoxious and used offensive words and expressions to complainant of which, it is stated, complainant took no notice beyond asking accused not to be insolent." Subsequently complainant rose to re-examine the second witness for the defence in the course of which examination complainant tried to clear up a point and with that view tried to elicit certain information from Behari Singh, brother of the accused, who was instructing complainant in the case.

Mr. Jordan, who was said to be in a state of excitement, contended that Behari Singh was speaking loud enough to be heard by the witness in the box whereupon complainant asked Behari Singh to come round to the other side which was further away from witness and to speak slowly and as this man was giving clear and precise instructions on the point on which complainant was questioning him he (Mr. Vakharia) muttered the words "damn it" in a scarcely audible tone. The words, it is alleged, were not addressed nor intended to be addressed to Mr. Jordan and complainant was not even looking at him. Mr. Jordan however cried out "Don't you damn" or words to that effect and without making any complaint to the Magistrate, nor giving complainant an opportunity to explain and without any lawful provocation, it is stated, struck complainant two violent blows. The complainant to prevent further blows tried to put accused's hand off and in so doing and in the impulse of the moment petitioner believed accused was struck once. Mr. Jordan, it is further stated in the complaint, knocked Mr. Vakharia with great force against one of the walls of the Court and struck him. Complainant's shoulder joint was dislocated, but although he was disabled, it is, alleged, that Mr. Jordan continued to strike very hard blows, fifteen or twenty in succession, and took no heed of the protests of persons in the Court. Complainant then appealed to the Magistrate to deal with the accused for the offences he had committed in Court in presence of the Magistrate. Mr. Jordan said that he had struck complainant because he had used the word "Damn." Complainant at once explained to the Magistrate that he had muttered the word not at Mr. Jordan but the man who was instructing him who also supported complainant's statement, and the Magistrate stated that he had not heard complainant use the word and the Bench Clerk seated near also said so. The Magistrate then asked complainant to prosecute accused and passed an order to that effect. Complainant then went and made a complaint to the Divisional Judge of Hanthawaddy who was in charge of Deputy Commissioner's office and who advised complainant to go to hospital at once. Complainant went to hospital where it was found by Dr. Whitmore and the Hospital Assistant that the shoulder joint had been dislocated. In consequence of Mr. Jordan's violent blows complaintant had been in great pain and for several days had been unable to use his arm. Complainant was not examined, this proceeding being postponed until Mr. Dawson returns when complainant will attend before him for examination.

The following order passed by the extra Additional Magistrate was put in with the complaint during the examination of witness No. 2 for the defence. Mr. Jordon objected to Mr. Vakharia receiving instructions from a person on the ground that the voice was loud enough for the witness in the box to hear what Mr. Vakharia said "Don't you damn me" Before I had time to do anything I saw Mr. Jordan giving blows with his hand to Mr Vakharia on the arm, neck and face; the assault ceased on a crowd being collected. Mr. Vakharia asked me to take action against Mr. Jordan for contempt of Court which was clearly committed by him. I accepted Mr Jordan's immediate apology and Mr. Vakharia has the course open to him to bring Mr. Jordan to justice, Mr. Vakharia complained of pain in his arm and I permitted him to leave the Court as he wanted to go for medical treatment."

A medical certificate signed by a Captain Whitmore I.M.S., stating that Mr. Vakharia's left shoulder joint was dislocated and had been treated by him was also filed with the other papers. His Honor passed the following order:—

Mr. Vakharia presents his complaint to-day explaining that if he lodges it in the Sub-divisional Court as I had previously suggested there would be considerable delay owing to the number of cases pending there. He also explains that he does not wish the case to go to the Sessions and would prefer that it were disposed of finally in the Magistrate's Court. He asks me to accept the plaint and put it down for orders when Mr. Dawson is back. He undertakes to put in a list of witnesses to-day or to-morrow and to attend before Mr. Dawson for examination as complainant which precedes the issue of process."

## INDIAN GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

### Expiry of the Madras Railway Contract.

(FROM OUR CORRESPENTOND).

LAHORE, OCTOBER 16.

Next year the Madras Railway, the last of the old guaranteed Lines, will fall in for purchase by the State on the expiry of its contract.

Nothing definite has yet been announced as regards its future, but I hear that the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is anxious to extend their East Coast Branch by taking over from the Madras Line the section between Waltair and Bezwada, and they wish also to develop the Vizagapatam harbour.

A further proposal is to give the Great Indian Peninsula Railway charge of the short section between Raichur and the Guntakal junction But this would be in compensation for their branch from Bhusawal to Nagpur, which would be transferred to the Bengal Nagpur Line.

Both proposals appear reasonable enough.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE AT SURAT.

### Successful Evening Party.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, OCTOBER 14.

A large and distinguished gathering took place at the residence of Sayed Fukruddin Abu Bukur El Edroos, in honour of the marriage of his daughter and cousin of the Navab of Sachin with Mir Shamsud-din Khan, brother of the Bukshi Saheb of Surat.

The guests began to arrive at 9-30 p.m., and were received at the doors of a large "mandap" by Sayed Hussain and Sayed Abdul Rahman El Edroos.

After witnessing a *nauch* performance and singing, the guests adjourned to the refreshment tents, where light refreshments were provided.

The European guests left at 11-30. The other guests however kept the party going till the small hours of the morning.

A good selection of music was played by the Surat Police Band, which was kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. W. G. Clabby the District Superintendent of Police.

Amongst the distinguished guests were Mr. and Mrs. Westropp, Mr. Vasley, Mr. Kissen, Major Bennett, Mr. Clabby, H. H, the Nawab of Sachin, K. S. Ahmed Khan, Nawabzada Nusrulla Khan, the Hon'ble Sayed Zain Saheb El Edroos, Khan Bahadur Mir Sadruddin Khan Bakshi of Surat, Mir Shams-ad-din Khan, Sayed Jaffer El Edroos, Mr. Modi, Mr. Kalabhai Lalhubhai. Khan Bahadur B. N. Vakil and others.

The party was a great success and the guests throughly enjoyed themselves. The police arrangements were excellent.

## BY THE WAY.

### AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

A remarkable story of a second marriage is told in "Jewish Chronicle" by Dr. J. Dulberg. A Mr. Bernard Bennett, formerly of Rumania, and now of Manchester, married in 1881, a Russianian young lady, named Elise Shonsall. Mr. Bennett was then living in Paris, where he and his wife remained together for less than a month. They separated, and this separation was afterwards changed by a decree of the Rumanian Court into a formal divorce.

For a period of twenty-five years they did not see one another, and practically did not know of each other's existence. About eighteen months ago Mr. Bennett dreamed that his former wife was in great distress, and he immediately instituted inquiries. At the same time, his former wife caused a letter to be written to England to inquire what had become of her former husband. A friendly correspondence went on for something like a year. Mr. Bennett learned that his former wife had remained single, and, as he had not married again, the idea occurred to him that it was his duty to remarry her if she would consent.

A short time ago he went to Rumania, and, to his former wife's surprise, proposed. He was accepted, and a religious ceremony followed, marriage by special lincence subsequently took place at Manchester, and, adds Dr. Dulberg, "it fell to my lot to be one of the witnesses."

### HONOUR BY ERROR.

As the production of "The Bondman" was preceded as such ample opportunities for observation, the dramatic critics escaped the difficulties under which, according to Mr. Bourchier, they sometimes labour. Happily they all seem to have avoided also the pitfall into which George Augustus Sala was once near to falling. Joseph Jefferson had arrived in town, and the critic, having a little dinner party that night, wrote, "Come on, old hoss—pork and beans to-night at 6-30." After the note had been despatched it occurred to him that the man whom he had thus familiarly addressed was a stranger to him; it was Joseph Jamieson whom he knew and had had in mind. But the actor was equal to the occasion. He turned up at the appointed time. "I know you didn't mean me," he said, "but here I am, to make myself agreeable. I don't forget that I make my appearance to-morrow in London in a new play, and that you are a dramatic critic. So come on with your pork and beans!"

### THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

Any charge is good enough to hang a negro upon if the Southern States. Those that hate him have not to be told that white women fear him the deep-rooted detestation by the whole of the black suffices to bring the latter to death by halter, the stake, or some other violent form. The same bitter feeling was prevalent against him in the North, when officially that part of the Continent was in his favour. When President Lincoln ordered a draft of 300,000 men for the war, a vast mob rose in New York and overran the city. The asylum for negro orphans was destroyed; the dwellings of the officials responsible for giving effect to the order were sacked. Of many scores of people murdered, the bulk were negroes. The military commander of New York found himself powerless, and it was not until volunteer regiments come trooping in from the theatre of war that the rioting was quelled.

### UNCLE SAM'S BLACK MAN.

It is impossible to overestimate the gravity of the negro problem in America. The blacks double their numbers in the course of a generation. In 1870 there were but four and three-quarter millions in the United States; to-day there are over nine millions. Whence came this black host? They are a legacy from British rule in America. As Sir Spencer Walpole reminds us in a chapter upon the subject, England, the champion of freedom, was formerly the strongest upholder of slavery. The most popular article in the Treaty of Utrecht was that which secured for British traders an absolute monopoly in the supply of slaves to the Spanish colonies. Under George III. instructions were given to the Governor of Virginia, "upon pain of the highest displeasure," to assent to no law by which the importation of slaves should, in any respect, be prohibited or restricted. In one hundred years British ships carried from the West Indies to America no fewer than three million negroes. A quarter of a million more had died on the passage and been thrown into the Atlantic.

### THE WRONG VOCATION.

The eccentric behaviour of a Dublin alderman in pulling down the Union Jack is not the first incident of the character which the Irish capital has witnessed. There was a similar occurrence on the occasion of the King's visit to Ireland one-and-twenty years ago. On that occasion, however, it was none other than the Lord Mayor of the city who by his act gained an hour of unenviable notoriety. He pulled down the flag upon which the royal arms were emblazoned just as the then Prince of Wales was about to pass along the thoroughfare over which the standard had floated. The ready tongue of Father Healy voiced the sentiment of those who witnessed the incident. "Umph! Instead of pulling down flags, it's putting down flags he ought to be," he said.

### AGE AND HONOURS.

The great entertainment which Lord Strathcona is carrying through in connection with the four hundredth anniversary of Aberdeen University is the more striking when it is remembered that the hero of the achievement is a man of fourscore-and-[illegible] Chancellor of the University he must count almost, but a youth in comparison with some of the distinguished veterans who are, and have been, associated with the universities of Britain. Heads of colleges, for example, are proverbially long-lived. There comes inevitably to mind in this connection the name of Dr. Routh, who would have considered a man of Lord Strathcona's years a mere boy.

### HIS ONE AMBITION.

Half a century has elapsed since this famous head of Magdalen College died, there are still living men who knew him and who count as parts of the chain linking the present with the days of the Stuart dynasty. To the last Dr. Routh wore the wig to whose use long years had accustomed him. Irreverent undergraduates vowed that he slept in wig and gown. As verification of the story they used to say that upon an alarm of fire being raised in the middle of the night the doctor appeared at once at his window, arrayed in all the majesty of the familiar costume. He died in his hundredth year, an age which it had been his ambition to reach. He was tired of life long before he died, but he was determined not to be outdone by an aged contemporary, a Dissenter. "The Church shall not be beaten," the old professor used gallantly to say, as he began another year, and found his patriarchal rival going strong.

### MARK TWAIN'S DEFENCE.

More than a hundred editors of prominent newspapers, comprising the Associated Press, invited Mark Twain to their banquet at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel New York. Twain knew that this invitation was a command to appear before the journalistic bar and make his defence for his advocacy of the reformed spelling, which nearly all editors have been denouncing. Twain unburdened his woes as a magazine writer in 1882, when the movement for simplified spelling first began to be heard of. He was indifferent to, and even scoffed at it, until the editor of a magazine with whom Twain had an ironclad contract to write articles at seven cents per word, peremptorily ordered him to write ten pages on a text, every word of which was a seventeen-jointed vestibuled passenger train word. He saw starvation staring his family in the face. In desperation Twain took a stenographer to the editor's sanctum, determined to have the interview down in black and white, for no magazine editor ever could remember any part of a business that has graft in it. Twain then described how he demurred at producing such polysyllabic words at seven cents each. The editor responded: "A word is a word, and seven cents is the contract." "This is cold-blooded oppression. What is an average English word?" exclaimed Twain. The editor replied that it was six letters. Twain rejoined: "Nonsense; that's French, and includes space between words. An average English word is four and a half letters. By hard and honest labour I have dug all large words out of my vocabulary, and have shaved them down until the average is three and a half letters. So I never write metropolis for seven cents, because I can get the same money for city. I never write policeman, because I can get the same price for cop. I never write valetudinarian at all, for not even hunger and wretchedness can humble me to the point where I will write a word like that for seven cents." Twain finally urged his editor to allow him overtime pay on long words. But when the editor coldly refused, Twain called him "an anysodactylous plesiosaurian conchyliaceous ornithorhyneus." The editor only lived two hours after that.


## HOW TO KEEP COOL

**All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.**

**A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.**

**Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."**


## ESSAYS ON DRINK.

### OBSERVANT CHILDREN AND PLAIN SPEAKING

Mr. T. T Ferens, M. P., has published a selection from the 12,663 essays on physical deterioration and alcoholism written by the school-children of Hull.

The occasion of the essays was the distribution by the Hull Corporation of the well-known municipal poster on the dangers of excessive drinking, and this common basis accounts for a generally common form.

It is when the young writers leave the poster and communicate their own conclusions that they become distinctly interesting.

They all have the profoundest horror of alcohol and a boundless confidence, in the regenerative power of abstinence, which are both illustrated in the following extract: "For instance, take a soldier who drinks beverages containing alcohol and another who is a total abstainer. They both go to battle and receive a wound in the same position and just as critical. The one who drinks succumbs to the wound, but the total abstainer thinks nothing about his own wound and marches on."

Here are the terrors of vagueness concentrated: "Another dangerous thing about alcohol is that should a person drink a large quantity of beer he should be taken or go to a very hot place." "To-day," writes a simple child, who, like Wordsworth's example, ignores the little incident of death," "many people are in jail for committing suicide while under the influence of drink." And one who frankly recognises our mortality trusts "the larger hope" not faintly: "Many people repent on their death-beds for their foolishness in their younger days before they pass away to the land where all is joy."

### DISTINGUISHING THE DRUNKARD.

In these essays we have a frank picture of the drunkard as he seems to the child. "Darkred and blue marks" distinguish his face. His "eyelids droop" and his "brain whirls." He is "weak and fat, and stands at street corners all his life." Consequently, "there are larger people in the asylums." "Drunkards are known to do very silly things, such as dancing on the pavement, clinging to the lamppost with the door-key in their hand, making darts at the keyhole when the house comes round." The following are other sentences in the children's indictments:—

Seafaring men who are in the habit of drinking are liable to collide with other vessels.

After a man has had a few glasses of beer he feels dizzy, and plays dominoes.

Our forefathers are not living as long they did.

Doctors say that the increased death-rate shortens lives more.

Medical men have found that there are more dead than there were.

Shortened lives have been increased.

Fatal diseases are the worst.

Alcohol kills the drum of the ear.

Alcohol biteth like a "servant" and stingeth like a "hatter."

Alcohol is contained in wine, spirits, and bears. It has an effect on a medical man's conclusion.

Dropsy is a disease of filling with water. The person who takes alcohol has a fat heart, and it does not take as much water to drowned it as the man who does not take alcohol.

### AN ESSAYIST AND GENERAL BOOTH.

General Booth's physical endurance is alluded to as an example of the benefits of abstinence. "I am sure" ventures the bold essayist, "he could not have done his great work if he had taken much"—but why much?—"alcohol." And to conclude the whole matter, "I have read," writes Miss Lilian Andrew, of standard VII., "the card sent out by the City Council, and signed by Dr. Mason, on alcoholism and fully endorse all that it says."

The essays are delightful reading, and they leave no loophole of escape for any but the total and heroic abstainer.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

### Punjab Indigo.

First forecast of the Indigo Crop in the Punjab for the year 1906. (Fifteen districts are dealt with.) On an average of the five years ending 1904-05 the area under Indigo in the Punjab has represented 7·8 per cent. o the total area under Indigo in British India.

The area estimated under indigo, 62,100 acres, compares with 67,500 acres finally ascertained last year. The decrease is in Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan where inundation canals began to flow late in the season.

An insect damaged the early crop in the Shujabad ahsil of the Multan district. The general condition of the crop is average.

Sowing were made at the normal time in Multan and Rohtak, but were late in Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan for reasons already stated in the first paragraph.

### PUNJAB SUGARCANE.

Second forecast of the Sugarcane Crop of the Punjab for the year 1906. (Fifteen districts are dealt with.) On an average of the five years ending 1904-05 the area under Sugarcane in the Punjab has represented some 137 per cent. of the total area under Sugarcane in British India. The revised estimate of the area under sugarcane is 293,000 acres, this represent ing a slight increase of 3,300 acres only. The rainfall of August and early September has been beneficial, and d prospects are generally distinctly good.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

### WHITE TO BE WORN THIS WINTER.

"Just now Biarritz is full to overflowing," writes a special correspondent. "It seems to be the meeting-place of notable persons of all nationalities. Many Spaniards, very many French, not a few English, and lots of Russians! It is said that the Spanish season is ended, and that the Russian season has not begun—nevertheless on the Grande Plage, at the casinos, at the races, and everywhere one encounters notable personages belonging to the Russian and Spanish Courts. "In Paris they say that this is going to be a 'White Fox Winter,' and I have already, at Biarritz, seen some wonderful specimens of this most becoming of furs—immense stoles formed of two whole skins, with the heads meeting at the back, and arranged so that they lie perfectly flat on the shoulders. On chilly afternoons, on the Grande Plage, I have noticed some delightful costumes of pure white serge—a round walking skirt and a long Louis XVII. coat—with a stole of white fox and a white felt hat, simply trimmed with bows of white satin ribbons and a couple of sea-gulls; the whole effect being simply admirable. "Of course it will not be possible to wear pure white costumes during the winter in Paris—except for special occasions—but down south, where there is much less smoke and not too much rain, white materials will have it all their own way. "Very many of the newest tailor-made costumes have long tight-fitting coats, which are closed with severe plainness down the front, and which are literally moulded to the figure. When they are worn by women of graceful outlines—tall, slender, and well set up—the effect is all that could be desired, but these new coats demand a singularly perfect figure and an absolutely perfect—tailor! They are so severely plain that the slightest fault in cut or in finish would be felt at once."

### FRILLED VEILS,

"When the rage for frills begins it does not know where to stop," adds this correspondent; "but no one could fail to admire the spotted net veil which boasts a narrow frid or kitled chiffon all round its edge. Than this veil there is nothing more becoming. For autumn and winter wear it ought to be worn in connexion with an under-veil of palest pink tulle, covered with black pin-spots, the frilled veil being thrown back over the hat and allowed to hang loose at the back. "With a walking gown of one of the new plaid materials-darkest green and darkest purple lines on a black ground—the frilled veil should be of a bright shade of 'bottle' green; the toque of soft black beaver would have outstanding wings of iridesent feathers and—under the raised brim—knots of black satin ribbon. With a toque of this order a frilled veil of 'bottle' green net would give splendid and most becoming effects. The particular shade of green when I describe as 'bottle' is something between dark emerald and 'fig'; it is exceedingly rich, and it will, be one of the most popular shades of the coming season. With a costume of smoke grey cloth, a veil of almond-green net, spotted and frilled with black, is entirely satisfactory. "Veils have played a prominent part in the world of fashion all the summer, and their reign is by no means over. There are few little additions to the toilette more attractive than a long veil of tanpe coloured net, spotted with chenille and edged with a pleated chiffon frill. I cannot say positively that the little mole itself will again leap into fashion in Paris, but at Biarritz on a chilly afternoon on the Casino Terrace I saw one of the Russian Princesses dressed from head to foot in tanpe coloured materials, with a short coatee of beautiful sable marmot and moleskin and an exceedingly becoming flat hat of mole coloured felt, with an enormous emerald-green bird at one side, the latter the only touch of colour in the entire costume."

### THE VOILE GOWN.

The voile dress is an extremely useful addition to the wardrobe during the autumn and winter. A voile dress with a silk foundation is particularly pretty trimmed with bands of silk, and heavy lace collar and cuffs. The colour of voile largely depends on the taste of the wearer, but the colour of the foundation should match the voile exactly. A pale shade of pink or blue is frequently used, and deep pink and vieux rose are most useful shades, and there are also many shades of mauve and mulberry that are exquisitely pretty. Brown is also a useful shade, and white can be worn at all times. One exceptionally pretty dress was of dark blue voile. There was a collar and tiny round yoke of cream lace. The yoke was bordered with an embroidered band of blue taffetas, and the full puff sleeves were strapped with the silk, and the wide belt was of dark blue silk. The skirt was bordered with two bias bands of silk. To be worn with this gown when desired was a little bolero of blue silk elaborately embroidered in the same shade. The revers of the coat when laid back revealed a lining of Valenciennes lace and net over a foundation of white silk. This costume was very effective, and the shades were sufficiently sombre to blend together without being conspicuous.

## KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 16.

Freights:—The markes has shown a hardening tendency and one or two steamers have been fixed at an advance of sixpence per ton on the rates quoted last week. Shippers however do not evence any keennes to take large lines. The wheat markets upcountry show little or no change.

Engagements:—The Wilson line Hull steamship Castello at 12s.

Charters:—The City of Edinburg November tow picked ports 12s. 6d. "Ormley" two picked ports Early November 12s 6d.


# SCALP DISEASE & ECZEMA CURED

**Suffered More Than Six Months with Scalp and was Fast Losing His Hair—A Member of Family Afflicted with Eczema on Hands.**

## TWO COMPLETE CURES BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have great pleasure in giving particulars of two complete cures derived from the use of the Cuticura Remedies.

"In my own case, for more than six months I was suffering from disorder on my scalp and in consequence was fast losing my h

## THE TWO SERVICES.

Sir John French has explained in an admirable series of notes the real object of the staff tour which preceded the manœuvres. It was, of course, as everyone knew, an opportunity for giving to the generals and their staffs the opportunity, in most favourable conditions, of considering strategical problems leading up to the tactical developments of the actual manœuvres. But it was not known, until troops were hypothetically re-embarked by the Blue invaders at Weymouth and landed afresh at Littlehampton, that the great object was to test the manner in which command of the sea might give to an army depending upon it, the means of striking the stroke by employing that command to [illegible] body of troops with a short line of communication upon the enemy's flank or rear. The operation of embarking and re-embarking troops to gain the advantage must involve the voluntary separation of the parts of the invading army, and the question would naturally arise whether the danger involved would not more than counterbalance the advantages to be derived. Sir John French explains that the first possible advantage is the attainment of this short line of communications. In the operations of the hypothetical staff tour the intended action was against the metropolis, but in the general strategical relation we may add that the movement would apply against any other objective. The second possible advantage is ability to strike the enemy simultaneously in front and flank or rear, but the advantage, Sir John French says, is more apparent than real, because of the many possibilities of action which would be open to an enemy to enable him to avoid the attack. He might also be in a position to interpose between the two invading forces, and though Sir John French does not say so, to defeat them in detail. No soldier will question his judgment that the only operation worthy of consideration—the only advantage to be gained—is the attainment of a short line of communications for the object in view.

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Another point which well deserves attention, particularly at the present time when changes are foreshadowed, is the very businesslike and successful way in which the Army Service Corps has been conducting its operations. Traction in these days has become very largely a mechanical business, and the Army Service Corps has mastered the necessities. It will not do to take men who possess a certain degree of efficiency, and to suppose that they can forthwith do such work without discipline and without properly knowing what the business of supplying an army is. The Army Service Corps knows its work of transport and supply thoroughly, and officers and men have shown the greatest keenness. In a mechanical traction company are skilled blacksmiths, coppersmiths, fitters, artificers and turners, as well as trained engine drivers, who have come in because they passed a certain military instinct and are well paid. Transport is worked in most cases by traction engines drawing trains of wagons, and the traction company is provided with sixteen engines three petrol lorries, and some motor cars and bicycles. A mechanical transport repair train is also now attached to a British Army in the field, and under the orders of Colonel Clayton, as Director of Transport, one of these useful organisations was seen for the first time in the Army Corps manœuvres of 1905. The Army Service Corps has acquitted itself exceedingly well in all this business, which is one demanding great skill and experience, as well as an intimate knowledge of the wants of the Army.

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The whole course of the theoretical operations was [illegible] with great minuteness, and in regard to the [illegible] business of the embarkation and disembarkation of troops, the skilled naval advisers who were with Sir John French's staff prepared the details of the great operation. The conclusion was [illegible] that, in the most favourable circumstances, [illegible]ing for no serious opposition, the fighting [illegible] of the first Army Corps of the Blue Force [illegible] was embarked could not have been relied upon. [illegible] operate for at least five days, and the main body [illegible] have had to be prepared to dispense with any support from it for nine or ten days. The history of warfare on land shows very clearly that the influence of sea power has often been very great, as when it enabled us to shift our military base in the Peninsular War. But such influence is usually found in large operations, covering a considerable period of time, and not in comparatively small movements which are analogous to the flank march of an army on land. We have now arrived at a reasonable basis on which to found a conception of this particular measure of strategy, and thus the Staff tour has had very real and advantageous results.

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The rumoured selection of Lord Charles Beresford as the successor of Sir Arthur Wilson in command of the Channel Fleet has already been referred to in these columns. No appointment could be more popular both with the Service and the public, and none could be more calculated to secure the maintenance of the fleet as an effective and efficient engine of war. It is not so much, however, with the future of his successor as with the future of Sir Arthur Wilson himself that we are concerned just here and now. What shape will the recompense to the gallant admiral for his labours take when he is forced, by the Regulations, to retire from active employment? The subject in its wider aspect has frequently been discussed by us, when officers of great talent and ripe experience, after rendering meritorious service to the State, come to be placed upon the shelf. It is curious, but it is true, that a similar question does not arise in the sister Service, nor in the case of distinguished members of other professions who have done good work for their country. It is the seaman alone that is permitted to drop out of sight, or nearly so, when he gives up the sea for the land. It is said that the Treasury have been promised that there shall be no further additions to the list of Admirals of the Fleet. If such a rule is in existence there should certainly be exceptions to it, and if ever a man deserved that an exception of the kind should be made in his favour it is the present Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet.

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Another curious circumstance that may be referred to in connection with the reward of naval officers of distinction is that, so far as we can discover, there are only two naval officers sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, and one of these represents the Royal Marines. We are not very sure about the precise duties demanded of a Privy Councillor, or whether the office is not more or less an ornamental one, but the honour might surely, with great propriety, be conferred upon a few more seamen than is the case at present. Indeed, it seems just possible that somebody might be established in regard to the Services in the nature of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, a Committee which would include the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War, the First Sea Lord, and the First Military Member of the Army Council, and others who had held that office, with such additional naval and military members as, by reason of their services and the high appointments they had held, might be or have been chosen to be sworn in of the Privy Council. If such a Service Committee of the Privy Council were in existence it might fulfil in times of stress a useful purpose, and would, at all events, from a body to which the King or his Ministers could in an emergency turn for counsel and advice with benefit to the nation and the Empire.

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The Navy is unfortunately once more the football of politicians, and there is scarcely a platform speech reported in which there is not some undesirable reference to the subject, some mis-statement or exaggeration which it will prove difficult to eradicate from the minds of the public. Happily, nearly all the speakers on the Liberal side differentiate between the believers in an effective and efficient Navy and those who have been characterised by the *Speaker* as "The Blue Funk School," while on the Unionist platforms there is nothing like unanimity in regard to the matter. Among those who challenge the action of the Government, regardless of the flag they nominally fight under, it seems to be a rule to include the Admiralty in their denunciation, and there are, moreover, not wanting signs of what looks suspiciously like a concerted movement against Sir John Fisher on the part of the agitators. A short time since, and while it was universally acknowledged that the Navy had never been more efficient, the menace of unrest was pictured as coming from development abroad. Now the tactics are changed, and we are not only confronted with the threat of a hostile naval combination, but we are also told that our ships are ineffective and our officers incapable. There is not much fear of the public being deceived by the too-distressful picture which is thus presented, nor is it likely that in this manner will the confidence which the country places in its First Sea Lord be shaken. In regard to "The Blue Funk School" the signs of the times certainly point in the direction which leads the *Speaker* to say, "We believe that the great naval scare which Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bellairs are endeavouring to engineer, with the aid of the *National Review*, the *Navy League Journal*, the *Daily Mail*, the *Globe*, and the *Spectator*, will fall remarkably flat."

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## A PARSEE'S LETTER

Curio[illegible]charity of A[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] charge against Cecil, a Parsi named Destard Cecil, an actress of [illegible]-landed-young Hindu-rake, was [illegible] at the Marylebone Police Court on Saturday (Sept. 23) and resulted in the dismissal of the charge. The accusation was of taking from the [illegible] her mother a young girl named [illegible] Cannell, who lives in Southwold-avenue, Elgin-avenue.

Constable [illegible] said, "I [illegible] Cecil, said, "I [illegible] charge me for [illegible] over the age of sixteen. If [illegible] allow, I shall take you to the police. They [illegible] where they are." On the way to the station, he added that he had come up to town that day to see the mother, and give all particulars.

Mrs. Cannell, recalled, gave evidence of receiving from the defendant a letter in which he stated that he was bound to protect the girls, as they might destroy themselves, and that no harm would come to them. In cross-examination she admitted that her daughters were discontented at home.

THE GIRL'S EVIDENCE.

Marjorie Alice Cannell was called. She is a good-looking young girl of fifteen, well dressed, and it was stated that she had been acting as teacher in a school. She gave evidence that she first made the acquaintance of the defendant in May last, when he spoke to her in the street. She saw him frequently afterwards at her parents' house.

Mr. Baker.—On September 3, were you told not to go out with him?—Yes, my sister and I were forbidden to go out.

Did you go out notwithstanding?—Yes, we did. We went for a walk together and as we were passing his house, he saw us from the window. We called on him and had some conversation with him. We mentioned that we had been forbidden to go out.

Did he say it would be very nice if you could go away together?—Oh, yes, we all three agreed that it would be very nice to go away, as we were unhappy at home. The witness went on to say that on their return home, their father spoke to them, and they told him that they had not seen the defendant. In consequence of the conversation they had with the defendant, the witness and her sister decided that evening that they would leave home. They packed their things in cardboard boxes, and passed them out of the window to the servant of the house next door, to whom they had been in the habit of talking.

LEAVING HOME.

And the next morning what happened?—Oh, well we went. We left the house together, and met the defendant in Sutherland-avenue, according to an arrangement we had made the previous night. He put us in a hansome cab, and we went to Hanover-square to call for my sister's umbrella, and then drove off to Charing Cross Station. The defendant did not travel with us, but met us at the station, and brought our luggage with him. Tickets were taken for Tunbridge Wells, and all three entered a compartment.

Mr. Baker.—And I think he got out to get a newspaper and missed the train?—Yes.

The witness said that at Tunbridge Wells, a telegram from the defendant was handed to them. He came on by a later train, and took them to a farm-house just outside the town, where they stayed until they were brought to London by detectives.

Mr. Baker.—Of course, you didn't pay anything whilst there?—The Witness (in a surprised tone).—Of course not.

Mr. Cecil paid all expenses?—Yes.

Mr. Plowden.—How long was this arrangement to continue?—For always.

He was to pay your expenses for always?—Yes, I think so; for ever.

Mr. Baker.—You and your sister were very fond of the defendant, were you not?—The Witness (quickly) Of course we are.

Mr. Baker.—When you were staying at Tunbridge Wells, did you have a salutation when you met the defendant in the morning?

The Magistrate.—What to you mean by that, Mr. Baker?

Mr. Baker.—A kiss.

The Witness (with emphasis).—Yes, we had kisses on both our checks morning and evening.

Mr. Plowden.—And that was to go on for always, I suppose. (Laughter, in which the witness joined.)

"IRREGULAR AND ORIENTAL."

Mr. Plowden said there seemed to be less evidence than ever of the defendant having taken away the girls. It looked more like a case of their having taken him away. (Laughter). He was not in the least defending the conduct of the detendant, which was in the highest degree indiscreet, irregular, and Oriental; but it was another matter to say that it was abduction.

Mr. Baker decided that he would not further proceed with the case.

The Magistrate, in discharging the defendant, said, if a man will run away with two why not with three? And if with three, why not with four? In fact, why should he stop at anything short of a girls' school, if he can get them. The idea to my mind is preposterous and absurd. The real meaning in this case is now clear to us after the evidence which Mrs. Cannell gave this morning. These young women were discontented at home, and for reasons of their own they were looking out for the first opportunity of leaving home; and they were assisted in their plans by meeting with the defendant.

WORTHY OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

Young girls of their age frequently had very ardent imaginations, and I daresay the society of the prisoner suggested to them the fascination of an Eastern prince. Anything more foolish, more ill-considered, and at the same time more simple and more innocent than the ideas which these young women had when they left home cannot be conceived. It is almost pathetic to hear them describe what they thought was going to be their life. It shows an innocence which is worthy of the Garden of Eden. (Laughter.) I hope the experience they have gone through of having to relate in the witness-box, their simple little tale must teach them wisdom, and I must beg the defendant to leave English young ladies of that age alone in the future. There is danger in the contact of young minds from the East and the West when they meet for the first time. The case is dismissed.

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## A "DISAPPOINTED WIDOW."

### Matrimony by Advertisement and Alleged Fraud.

Remarkable evidence was given at the Croydon Police Court, the other day, during the hearing of charges against John Purdy, a local dairyman. The first case was one charging Purday with having stolen a sum of nearly £94 from his wife immediately after the honeymoon. It was alleged that he entered into correspondence with his present wife by answering an advertisement in a local Paper. They were married by special license, and spent the honeymoon at Worthing; but on their return to Croydon Purdy urged the woman to withdraw from the Savings Bank the sum of £93 which she had there, and soon after she had done so he obtained possession of the money and disappeared.

Another charge against Purdy was of fraudulently obtaining money from Sarah Elizabeth Winter, whose address was given as Park-lane, Tottenham. Mr. R. J. Clark prosecuted, and the prisoner was represented by Mr. C. G. Cudby.

Mrs. Purdy was called, and confirmed her previous denials of a statement that she had described herself as a widow. The marriage license was produced as a further confirmation of denial.

The second charge was then proceeded with Mrs. Winter, a widow, said that in April last she was carrying on a general business in Ellen-road. The prisoner called on her, giving the name of Williams, and she discussed the question of selling the business to him. Five days later he called again. "He looked around," said Mrs. Winter, "and asked which was for sale—me or the business." (Laughter.) "I replied, 'I am not for sale, but the business.'" During the month of May the prisoner saw her frequently, and upon his ultimately proposing marriage she accepted him. He told her he thought they could be very comfortable together, and she thought so too.

On the strength of this, she advanced him various sums of money towards fitting out a greengrocery shop. The total so advanced was £55.

She said she could not go to the shop without getting married, and he said it would only take half an hour, and that they could go together to the registrar, and no one would know. He proposed to get married by special license. The marriage, however never took place. Other money she advanced him was repaid by him with interest.

Mr. Cudby (cross-examining) I think you are a person of some experience in matrimonial affairs?

Witness: I have been married seventeen years—I ought to be.

She added that her age was 43, and that she had two boys, one 16, and the other 10. She did not know until after the prisoner had paid her the cheque that he was a married man. She found it out one day when he was looking worried. She asked him what was troubling him, and he said he could not tell her. She said, 'If I guess, will you?' She had three guesses and was wrong each time, and then said "Have you been away and got married to som one else?" He did not reply. She had a presentiment that such was the case.

Witness admitted to Mr. Cudby that it was because she had heard the prisoner was married that she was charging him. She was "a disappointed widow." The £9 mentioned in the charge represented the amount of rent which he had promised to pay.

The prisoner was committed for trial on both charges.

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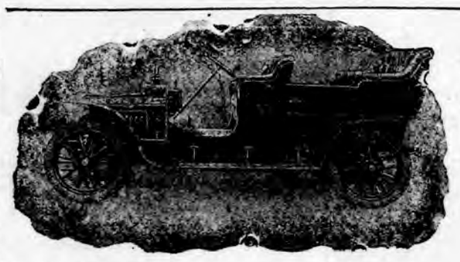

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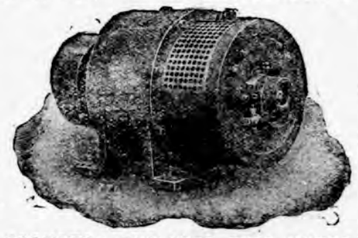

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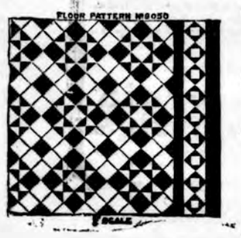


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